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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28708—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892.

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ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F. I. C., F. C. S.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
P. & O. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th Apr.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P. & O. CLYDE	4128	870	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	530	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
P. & O. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P. & O. PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th May.
P. & O. RAVENNA	3727	750	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
P. & O. SHANNON	3077	850	G. Edwards	17th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th "
P. & O. THAMES	4778	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
P. & O. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd "

The steamers marked P. & O. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
PENINSULAR	4072	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	About
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	6th Apr.
THAMES	4078	803	W. Seaton	21st "
ROMULA	3287	700	A. Toque	5th May.
CATHAY	2633	501	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H.P.	To sail about
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	26th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	650	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis	3,800	550	8th April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATÆA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCE RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

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CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early application.

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S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 6th April, noon, calling at Veraval, Mangro'e Forebundor, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 9th April, 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 10th April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd April, 1892. Agents

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	5th April
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	19th April.
HISPANIA	3393	S. Abery	26th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.
NUBIA	3551	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

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This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

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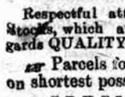

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of BHAI DHADU ANNA SONARIN, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

THAKAR SURJI DAMJI, the Executor named in the will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI, for Acting Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI.

The 28th Day of March, 1892.

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1891.

DEWA [illegible] RAICHUND KANA, JUSSA HE[illegible]UNA WAGHA, KHIMA JETHA, and BHANA KHOOSAL, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, respectively residing at Dhobi Talao, Purbhoo Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading together in partnership under the name, style and firm of DEWA [illegible] ..... Plaintiffs

VERSUS

VADHAVA VENKUTTI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 13th Camatipura Street, Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant,

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant for [illegible] of immoveable property, dated the 3rd day of March 1892 obtained by the above-named Plaintiffs from this Court at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs.

I do hereby give notice that all that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at 13th Camatipura Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly, as well as now in the occupation of the said Vadhava Venkutti and his several tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, formerly under No. 24 and now under new E Ward No. 2081, and street Nos. 110 to 114 standing in the name of the said Vadhava Venkutti Elsetti Siam, containing by admeasurement 73 6/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 100, new No. 16101, and new Survey No. 6571 standing in the name of the said Syemma, widow and executrix of the late Venkutti Elsetti and bounded as follows, on the east by the property of Syanna Nursoo Nursuppa, on the west by the property of the said Vudhaya Venkutti, on the north by the 13th Camatipura Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at upper Duncan Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Venkutti Elsetti, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, formerly under No. 35, and now under E Ward No. 571 and street Nos. 608 to 614, standing in the name of Shivram Elsetti, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2315, 2-925, new No. 9,380, old survey Nos. 2-2331, 2a-2335, and new survey No. 6415 standing in the name of Syemma, widow of Venkutti, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the upper Duncan Road aforesaid, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Noonderjee Muljee and on the south by the Camatipura 13th street.

3rdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, situate at 13th Camatipura street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Venkutti Elsetti assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2021, 2022 and 2023, street Nos. 15,17 (D 19,21, standing in the name of Chitiba Venkutti and Vudhya Venkutti, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2025, new No. 9896, old survey No. 2335 and new survey No. 6693 standing in the name of Syemma, widow, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Venkutti Elsetti, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Khoja Mahomedbhoy, and on the south by the 13th Camatipura street.

4thly.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, cocoanut trees, plantations, &c., standing thereon, situate in Mahim Auger, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue or Pension and Tax under old No. 153, new No. 4229, old survey No. and new survey No. 7-1057, and by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 4425, street No. 785, and which said Oart is known by the name of Bombay, containing 12,370 square yards as mentioned in the C. Bill, and 12,417 mentioned in conveyance, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east and south by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Oart of Egnas Istris Gomes, and Stoe Gomes, and the Oart of Raghunath Damuljee, and on or towards the north by the Oart of Bhasker Krishna, and the Oart of Babu Raghoba.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same,) that they should, on or before the 19th day of April, 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 25th day of March 1892.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

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BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Institution will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th April, 1892, at half-past five P.M., in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, for the following business:—

1. The Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Library for adoption by the Members.
2. Report of the Scrutineers, announcing the result of their scrutiny for the election of a New Managing Committee for the year 1892.
3. Notice of Motion by Mr. Baboo Ramchundra.
   a. "That the words "3 P. M." in rule No. 22 of the Library be expunged and replaced by the words "7 P.M."
   b. That the rule No. 4 † may be amended as follows:—
   "Third Class subscribers paying six annas per mensem are entitled to take out one set of books or a periodical at a time, if not previously demanded by a "Member."
4. Notice of Motion by Mr. Waman Ramchandar Kerkar. "That visitors to Bombay should be allowed to read in the Library as subscribers on payment in advance of annas 8 as the monthly subscription. By the term "visitors" is meant strangers, who come to Bombay with the intention of remaining here for a few days."
5. Notice of Motion by Dr. Dossabhai Rustomji Bardi. "That the existing Rule No. 4 of the Native General Library be altered and the words "8 annas" be substituted in place of "6 annas" per mensem."

By order,

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

N. G. L. Bombay, 4th April, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI DHUNBAI, widow of DADABHOY PESTONJEE WADIA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, and that all persons having or claiming any interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims, which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on the East side of Parsee Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba and which occupies a piece of ground, containing by admeasurement 713 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and which is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East lately by the property of the late Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, Esquire, but now of Marwadi Harnarayen Maneckram. On or towards the West by the Parsee Bazar Street aforesaid. On or towards the North by the house formerly known as the new family house of Dadabhoy Pestonjee and Manockjee Pestonjee, but now known as the Graham's Building and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage, which is common to the said premises and also to the premises formerly of Rustumjee Jamsetjee Wadia but now of Manockjee Pestonjee Wacha-Ghandy, and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 377-377-377 and New No. 5389, and old survey No. 610 and New Survey No. 5394 and the said messuage or tenement is assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1328 and Street No. 17,19.—Dated this 2nd April 1892.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 423 of 1891.

DEWA [illegible] RAICHUND KANA, JUSSA HE[illegible]UNA WAGHA, KHIMA JETHA, and BHANA KHOOSAL, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, respectively residing at Dhobi Talao, Purbhoo Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading together in partnership under the name, style and firm of DEWA [illegible] ..... Plaintiffs

VERSUS

VADHAVA VENKUTTI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 13th Camatipura Street, Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant,

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant for [illegible] of immoveable property, dated the 3rd day of March 1892 obtained by the above-named Plaintiffs from this Court at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiffs.

I do hereby give notice that all that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at 13th Camatipura Street, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly, as well as now in the occupation of the said Vadhaya Venkutti and his several tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, formerly under No. 24 and now under new E Ward No. 2081, and street Nos. 110 to 114 standing in the name of the said Vudhaya Venkutti Elsetti Siam, containing by admeasurement 73 6/9 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 100, new No. 16101, and new Survey No. 6571 standing in the name of the said Syemma, widow and executrix of the late Venkutti Elsetti and bounded as follows, on the east by the property of Syanna Nursoo Nursuppa, on the west by the property of the said Vudhaya Venkutti, on the north by the 13th Camatipura Street aforesaid, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

2ndly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at upper Duncan Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Venkutti Elsetti, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, formerly under No. 35, and now under E Ward No. 571 and street Nos. 608 to 614, standing in the name of Shivram Elsetti, containing by admeasurement 230 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2315, 2-925, new No. 9,380, old survey Nos. 2-2331, 2a-2335, and new survey No. 6415 standing in the name of Syemma, widow of Venkutti, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the upper Duncan Road aforesaid, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the house of Noonderjee Muljee and on the south by the Camatipura 13th street.

3rdly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house, situate at 13th Camatipura street, in the Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Venkutti Elsetti assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2021, 2022 and 2023, street Nos. 15,17 (D 19,21, standing in the name of Chitiba Venkutti and Vudhya Venkutti, containing by admeasurement 249 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2025, new No. 9896, old survey No. 2335 and new survey No. 6693 standing in the name of Syemma, widow, and bounded on the east by the property of the said Venkutti Elsetti, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Khoja Mahomedbhoy, and on the south by the 13th Camatipura street.

4thly.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, cocoanut trees, plantations, &c., standing thereon, situate in Mahim Auger, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue or Pension and Tax under old No. 153, new No. 4229, old survey No. and new survey No. 7-1057, and by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 4425, street No. 785, and which said Oart is known by the name of Bombay, containing 12,370 square yards as mentioned in the C. Bill, and 12,417 mentioned in conveyance, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, on or towards the east and south by the public passage, on or towards the west by the Oart of Egnas Istris Gomes, and Stoe Gomes, and the Oart of Raghunath Damuljee, and on or towards the north by the Oart of Bhasker Krishna, and the Oart of Babu Raghoba.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same,) that they should, on or before the 19th day of April, 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated this 25th day of March 1892.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of BHAI DHADU ANNA SONARIN, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

THAKAR SURJI DAMJI, the Executor named in the will of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th Day of March, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

G. H. FARRAN, Acting Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 28th Day of March, 1892.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1892, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd April, 1892, at 2 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year, ending 31st December, 1891.
To elect a Director and Auditors.
To decide as to declaration of a Dividend.
To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building, Bombay, 16th March 1892.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 45, Bank Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, 8th April, 1892, at 5 P.M.

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet, made up to 31st December, 1891.
To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 8th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 30th March, 1892.

MYSORE RACES PROSPECTUS.

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ADDENDA AND CORRECTIONS.

IN RACES, Nos. 3 and 5, First Day: in Race, No. 6, Second Day: and in Races, Nos. 3 and 5, Fourth Day: before the word "Ponies" add the words "Gallowys and."

W. VINICOMBE DAVY,
Honorary Secretary, Mysore Races.

Bangalore, 28th March, 1892.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO COTTON MERCHANTS AND THEIR AGENTS.

I, the Undersigned, have just OPENED a COTTON GINNING FACTORY at Palitana, the best Cotton-producing Centre in Kattyawar.

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Owner, Palitana Cotton Ginning Factory, Kattyawar.

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TO

ONE AND ALL.

THOUSANDS of persons in INDIA, Burma and other countries are of Opinion that STOLBERG'S A. B. C. STIMULATING OINTMENT is the only remedy in the Universe as yet known that can conquer Liver complaint without molesting the stomach. It is testified that obstinate constipation of years' standing has been cured by Stolberg's A. B. C. stimulating Ointment only. It is also certified by hundreds that Bad Liver under different heads, which is the original cause of constipation, has been cured by Stolberg's A. B. C. specific only.

It is an undeniable fact that Liver is the Main Spring of the human system and to keep it in good order it must be kept like any other good watch. NOTE: Stolberg's stimulating A. B. C. Ointment will do this to perfection. No home or a traveller should be without it. Nine cases out of ten medicines taken internally will release a person for the time being, but constipation will follow, whereas Stolberg's A. B. C. Ointment will bring on regularity.

Stolberg's Renowned specific can be had from Messrs. Treacher and Co. of Bombay and Poona, and from

C. STOLBERG,
Bangalore

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GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS.

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.

It is a valuable remedy in Rhoumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'S.

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price; Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,

No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Puddings,

and other 1,001 Delicacies,

GO TO

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Vicereagal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COILS OF GALVANIZED WIRE ROPES, OLD CARPETS, MATTING, CART, &c.

Under instructions from the Committee, Byculla Club Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in the compound of the Byculla Club, consisting of coils of galvanized wire ropes, old Brussels carpets, cane matting, coir matting, screen, empty wire and spirit casks, couch leather, panes of glass, bazaar cart, bamboo trellis, coffee machine, &c., &c.

SALE OF BAGS OF LINSEEDS, GROUND NUT SEEDS, CHILLIES, TEEL SEEDS, GUNNY BAGS, BEAM SCALE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Gokuldas Bhanji Cutchi Thuker, trader in partnership with Pragji Bhanji, under the name of Pragji Bhanji, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., at the insolvent's shop in Dubbra-Gully, Mandvi, consisting 30 bags, linseed, 54 bags, ground-nut-seeds, 18 bags, teel seeds, 20 bundles, chillies, bags of teel-seeds, a quantity of old gunny bags beam scale with weights, mohta box, clock, mattresses, carpet, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 4, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 7th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

8 bales, grey shirtings.
2 cases, white shirtings.
1 case, colored Prints.
1 bale, dress brocade.
About 130 reams, brown paper.
13 cases Beer in quarts and pints.

On account and at the risk of Sulliman Hajee Ally—
GHISTA—1010-11—2 cases, coloured purmato.
On account and at the risk of Nensy Dewjee—
E 736—9-10—2 cases, all wool, broad-cloth, English make, assorted colors &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 4, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th Instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany square painoforte.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte.
2 cases, orange dhollies.
250 casks, whiting.
3 cases, picture papers.
1 case, Hindoo idol pictures.
40 Hacobiagle, Jeffrey's stout.
50 cases, Jeffrey's beer in quarts.

By order of Pranjeewan Motilal, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co—

2 cases, mulls, 18 yards, 36 inches, No. 1,100.

On account of the concerned—

ex. s. s. Carthage.

105 bales, straw-boards, sea damaged.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome open carriage, in good order.
1 light strong victoria.
1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 English built buggy by Silk and Son.
1 dog-cart by Stephens, in good condition, with lamps, &c., and brown leather harness.
1 Rover bicycle by Starley & Co. Coventry, nearly new, in excellent condition, ball-bearings throughout (also ball-bearing pedals), and improved solid tyres; owner going home.
1 Flashing chestnut horse, 14-2, goes in single and double harness, and is a good hack, sound, aged, never was sick nor sorry.
1 square shaped landau with a pair of Walers and harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th Instant, and the following days, at 2 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, (close to the premises occupied by M. Hirsch, Vienna Confectioner, the surplus stock-in-trade of a well-known firm of watch manufacturers and jewellers, consisting of 18 carat gold watches, silver and nickel watches, fancy jewelled watches, gold chains, diamond rings, hair pins, brooches, lockets, charms, albertz; also clocks, time-pieces, musical boxes, marine chronometers, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property on the Kala Chowki Road, or Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Anunda Seewa and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khatif, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of March, 1887, the following property, (viz):—

All that piece of Fazmudari leasehold ground, belonging to Peter Paul Pereira, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Kala Chowki Road, or Chinchpoogly, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajee Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khatif, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes F under No. 11 and street No. 1, in rear containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the east by the ground of Govind Morobs, on the west by the property of Thacker Gopal Hurry, on the north by the property of Tookaram Sewjee and Ramjee Bapoojee and on the south by the property of Narayen Moolloojee and a private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 8th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 137, New Foras Road, next to the Iron Foundry, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood substantial household furniture, made to order, plated ware, crockery and glassware, very handsome Hinks' six light chandelier and table lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, pictures, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. EZEKIEL NISAN.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the valuable handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table and wall ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, &c, the property of Mrs. FRASER, widow of the late E. J. Fraser, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 12th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 5, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, table ornaments, &c., the property of Captain RENNY, R. A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of the property of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from Messrs. Meherali Dewraj Master and Hassumbhoy Somjee, the liquidators of the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, put up for sale, by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property of the Company.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, press houses, warehouses, and other buildings standing thereon, situate in Thomas Street, at Lower Colaba, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,860 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1, 2, 21, 31, 35, new Nos. 16,696, 4725, 4731, 4732, old Survey Nos. 31, 32, 33, and new Survey No. 9577 and by the Municipality under ward Nos. 412, 413, 414, 618, and street Nos. 51, 52, 53, 81, bounded on the east by Thomas Street, on the west by vacant ground belonging to Government, on the north partly by Thomas Street and partly by Nowrojee Cross Lane, and on the south by Jamsetjee Bunder, belonging to Government, together with all the engines, boilers, gearing, shafts, pressers, plant, fixtures, machinery, appliances, implements, utensils, and stores of the said Company, which are now in and about the said premises, or any or other of them or any part thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Liquidators at their office in Shamji Hassaji Street, No. 20, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the rooms, No. 9, on the Esplanade, near the Roadstand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, carpets, ornaments, &c., the property of Professor A. Peterson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Hope Lodge," Bandora, at foot of the Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage pianoforte by John Broodwood and Sons, specially made to order, a strong built landau with a young Bay Arab horse and harness, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, carpets, pictures, &c., the property of A. A. ASH, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO

Bombay, April 4, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Vardhman Jetsey, by order of Khetsydas Hermookhroy, and on account and risk of Makhanlal Govindram—

100 full pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

FERNS AND PALMS FOR SALE.

A very fine collection of ferns, palms, standard roses, geraniums, &c., the property of Dr. Collie, will be sold, by public Auction, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at the European General Hospital, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods at the lost property office, Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway.

On FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles.

On SATURDAY, the 9th Instant at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction, at No. 20, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,001
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	12½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	36,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	20.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	--	--	--	--	70

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	632	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	485
Anglo-Indian	9,325	100	100	5	73
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	873	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	805
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	38	400xd
Borcay Nat. Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	--	410 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	401
Central India	9,750	500	500	40	995
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,075
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	50 10 pr.ct.	670
Colabs Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	631
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	476
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	800	500	500	Rs. 20	430xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	861
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	595
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	762½
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullooghs	1,500	500	500	25	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	--	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	795
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatau Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob shah Mills (Gurbargal)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1510
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,780
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	161
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	710
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	425
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1235
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1165
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	--	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	--	1,020
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	3	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	N	100nom
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	25	--	21
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	s. 20	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	720
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	--	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40
(5 p. C. pf. New £12 Shares	--	£ 18	--	do.	46

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100 x d
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.c'.	
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	450
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	810
Bellary	867	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	205
Bombay Cotton Prop's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	1,000	125	125	10	375
Colaba	500	500	200	16	120
East India	500	1,500	1,500	45 dvd	33
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
Fort	400	250	250	Rs. 20	177½
French	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	500	all	50
Hongoli Press Co, Ld	450	500	500	50	450 x d
Khansaum	750	400	all	32½	137½
Mahmadpura Cotton Co and P. Co., Ld	240	450	450	63	470
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80 d
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	427½
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 33	265
New Indian	1,200	500	500	55	580
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	112½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	00	500	500	20	370
Sassoon	500	500	500	75	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Surat Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	445
Volkart	1,200	250	250	75	210
	--	1,000	100	Rs. 100	910

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
Back Bay Mills	750	50	150	74	195
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	40
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	105
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,015
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,725
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	62	67½	955
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	81
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Deccan Ice Co	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	881
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Geyer & Co., Ld.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	500	100	70	--	70 nom
John Robertson & Co.	5,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	18
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	26	309
Manchester Iron Manufacturing Co	500	500	30	30	10
Mazagon Dock Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Maxim & Co.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	10
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	8
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	4½
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	--	20
Soundy Co.	1,000	100	100	--	30
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	5
Do.	Prf. 1,000		100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	5 0	all	35	95
Thacker & Co.	1,500	1 0	10	10	102
Telephone Co.	2,200	25	2	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-15
China Leaf	"	24-4 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12 "
Do. do. new	"	24 "
Australia do.	"	24-10 "
Bombay do.	"	23-11
English Sovereigns	"	15-9
Do. Drazots	"	15-8
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-9
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-14
Carolas Dollars	"	2-1 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222 "
Five Francs	"	205 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of H. E. the Viceroy for Simla.
Yacht Club Dance.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Peninsular (s), from London; Assyria (s), Busreh; R. I. M. S. Canning, Calicut; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; Nadir (s) and Baghdad (s), Calcutta; Rowtor (s) and Ismailia (s), Port Said; and Aisla Craig (s), Barry. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), from Hongkong; Highlander (s), Batoum; and Rohilla (s), China.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd:—Karagola (s), for Karachi, &c.; Naderi (s), Jedda, &c.; Braunfels (s), Hamburg, &c.; City of Perth (s), Liverpool; Gairloch (s), Moulmein; Assam (s), Aden; Malacca (s), China, &c.; and Warora (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Simla (s), for Persian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s.s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 6th April.

OPENING OF THE WATER-WORKS.—Mr. Shewshunker Narayen, of the School of Art, has prepared some excellent photographs of various phases of the water-works opening ceremony, at Chinchpoogli, on Thursday last.

A DISHONEST BEARER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rama Gangajee, employed as bearer, some time ago to Lord Borthwick, whilst touring through India, was brought up on remand on a charge of theft of three rings, set with precious stones, valued at Rs. 340. The offence, as has been already reported, was committed at Delhi, to which city the Magistrate ordered the prisoner to be sent for trial.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

March	Grand Triumphal—Waterson.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck—Suppe.
Quadrille	La Mascotte—O. Metra.
Grand Selection	La Sonnambula—Bellini.
Valse	Doulsche Lieder—Ziehrer.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn—Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

INGRATITUDE AND DISHONESTY.—Benjamin de Vaux, who, it will be remembered, absconded from Bombay after misappropriating the sum of Rs. 992-3-0 belonging to Mr. Fillis, of the Circus, was brought back on Saturday morning on board the s. s. Assaye, in the custody of Inspector Levig, of the Kurrachee Police. The prisoner was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper by Constable Ellis and charged with criminal breach of trust, to which accusation he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to undergo three months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Mr. Fillis said he had picked up the accused at Mauritius, and as he had placed implicit confidence in him invested him with the position of cashier on a salary of Rs. 120 per month. He was sorry accused had acted so wrongfully towards him, but at the suggestion of the Magistrate he would leave him some assistance, which might be given to him after the lapse of his imprisonment.

THE LATE NESTOR OF THE PARSEES.

A MEETING of the Parsee friends and admirers of the late Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was held last evening, at "Petit Hall," Malabar Hill, at the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., for the purpose of adopting measures to commemorate his name in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him during a long course of years to the Parsee community. On the motion of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. Eduljee Bomonjee Morris, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was called to the chair. Among others present at the meeting, were Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., Jamsetjee N. Tata, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dustoor Peshotun B. Sanjana, Dustoor Cursetjee Bejonjee, Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, J. C. Cama, Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur Rustamjee J. Ashburner, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee R. Thanawalla, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Sorabjee Cowasjee, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. Framjee Shapurjee, Messrs. B. N. Servai, Nowrojee J. Gamadia, F. R. Vicajee, Framjee Eduljee Davar, Shapurjee M. Katrak, H. M. Chichgar, D. R. Chichgar, Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, K. N. Kabrajee, R. D. Setna, Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, Darab Peshotun Sanjana, Eduljee M. Dubash, Dorabjee D. Adenwalla, Kaikobad Cowasjee Adenwalla, Jeejeebhoy Jehangir Lam, N. M. Pandey, Nusserwanjee Byramjee Secretary, Dinshaw Eduljee Law, Furdonjee M. Banajee, D. N. Wadia, K. R. Cama, Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia, Sorabjee Jehanghir Talyarkhan, N. R. Ranina, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Manockjee Cowasjee Patel, &c.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, spoke of the good qualities of the late M. Framjee Patel as an industrious and enterprising citizen during his lifetime; a noble-hearted and esteemed Zoroastrian; and a friend of progress and enlightenment in his community.

It was proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, C.I.E., seconded by Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and resolved that a subscription list be circulated among the Parsees for a fitting memorial of the late Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to the community.

Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee spoke at some length, from personal knowledge and observation, of the many estimable qualities and enduring services which entitled the late Mr. Patel to the gratitude of the Parsee community.

On the motion of Mr. H. M. Chichgar, seconded by Mr. C. R. Thanawalla, a committee of about sixty-five gentlemen was appointed to carry into effect the object of the meeting, with Messrs. N. R. Ranina and J. C. Cama as secretary and treasurer.

It was proposed by Dustoor Peshotun, seconded by Mr. D. R. Chichgar, and resolved that the committee should by a majority of votes determine the form of the memorial after closing the subscription lists.

Thanks were voted to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit for lending his hall for holding the meeting, and to the chairman for presiding at it; and the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the members of the above Association was held at the Muljee Jaitha Cloth Market yesterday, Mr. Damodar Gooculdas presiding. The first business before the meeting was the consideration of indent forms and clauses of agreement made by such of the European firms with whom the native piece-goods merchants have dealing. Some of the conditions attached to these were taken exception to, and as the tendency of the meeting seemed to be drifting towards a lengthy discussion, the chairman suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the objectionable articles and clauses. The suggestion, meeting with a general approval, a committee consisting of Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mooljee and six other members of the Association was appointed to consider and report upon the matter; and, if necessary, to take such other action as would seem to them most conducive to the benefit of the Association. The next item for the consideration of the meeting was the practicability or otherwise of a suggestion recently adopted at a preliminary meeting, in which it was recommended to stop further purchases of European piece-goods temporarily, in view of the "ruinously low" rate of exchange now ruling in the market. As, however, the chairman observed, that such an important resolution could not be passed at a meeting which lacked the presence of a large majority of the members, the consideration of the question was postponed to a future period.

THE CURWEN MEMORIAL FUND.

Amount already received	Rs. 2,275
The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine	53
Total	Rs. 2,325

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by the Assam on Saturday:—

FOR LONDON.
Mr. and Mrs. Payne and 2 children—Mr. Nelson.
Infants. Hon. C. H. Moore & servant.
Mr. Mathews.
FOR BIARRITZ—Mrs. McLauchlin-Slater.
FOR MARSEILLES—Mr. and Mrs. Shorter.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a long-time subscriber of your paper I trust you will do me the favour to print the enclosed extract from the current Calcutta *Statesman* upon the dreary way in which the Protestant community of India and in England keep the Sunday "day of rest." The picture is only too true. I remember when at home a few years ago, on a bright Sunday afternoon, as I was passing through the outskirts of a country town to take a walk in the beautiful green fields, I saw a one-legged little boy playing by himself with a ball, hopping along and balancing himself on his one foot, and hockeying the ball with the tip of his crutch. His father hearing the noise as the ball was struck, came out of the cottage door, gave the poor lad a box on the ear, growled at him, "stop that game, don't you know it is Sunday," and drove him indoors. The sight saddened me. I felt sure that the father was a chapel-goer, with serious views as to his duty to his boy, and I could not but regret what an object lesson of hatred of religion he was giving to his boy. I admit that we are progressing towards a more genial way of enjoying the Sabbath. Rackets and badminton are played at the gymkhanas on Sundays. These games are played in covered courts, and therefore no one but the habitués are any the wiser, but the committees there draw the line. Lawn-tennis is not allowed, for what reason I know not, except possibly that that game being played in the open air, some people, who are overfond of worrying about their neighbour's evil ways, might have their sensibilities shocked. Let there be perfect liberty in all non-essentials. If it is right to play badminton and rackets on Sunday, and in my conscience I am convinced it is right, it is also proper to play lawn-tennis. Let those play who wish to, and those stay away who object. As you drive to church along the *Esplanade*, you see hundreds of Parsee, Hindu, and Musalman lads playing cricket, and for the life of me I cannot see why English people should not do likewise. Catholics teach us a better example in this respect, for the boys of the Bandora Orphanage often go in for cricket after early Sunday Mass.—Yours, &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

We think we have a true love for the institution of the "day of rest," as every earnest and hard-working man must have, and would do all in our power to promote its right observance; but we may not conceal our conviction that "religious" people are terribly given to keeping it, as Hudibras says, the wrong way. Sunday is the *servant's* day, the *child's* day, the *cattle's* day, while nothing is more common in religious households than to see it converted into the most miserable day of the week for all three. The servant, and the child, and the horse, are commonly worked harder on what is called the Sabbath than on any other day, while the working-man is forbidden all sources of innocent pleasure or mental improvement. The great and pious Keble, we have heard, himself led the way out of Church on Sunday afternoons to the cricket-ground, followed by his congregation, old and young. We want it to be publicly recognised, that Sunday is a bright and happy day; and then much of the opposition between those who keep it religiously and those who decline so to keep it, will pass away. Especially is this important with children. What can be more shocking than a child so trained as to feel like the boy drumming drearily on the windowpane, "How I do hate Sunday!" Much of the disregard of religion may be traced to the dreary observances of the Puritan Sabbath. "Why do you not go to church?" asks the parson of a workman. "Oh, I did all that when I was a boy! They used to take me to church three times a day, put me up in the organ-gallery where I could neither see or hear properly, and whacked me over the head when I fidgetted. I think I have done enough church for one man's life-time!" This repression of childhood's instincts under the name of religion—the representation of the gloomy nature of religion—the forbidding of liberty where liberty is so possible and harmless results in sending multitudes into resentful irreligion. By refusing to recognise that Sunday is the Christian's recreation day, as well as a day of religious worship; by refusing to welcome rational amusements as the elements of this day's observance, we are only preparing the way for demands which would never have been made if the real wants of the period had been recognised in time. If "religious people" will persist in believing that none outside their own little circle can have true views of anything, and continue to separate from themselves all who do not see exactly as they see, they must be content to observe great and widespread indifference to all religion. Many of the modern distinctions between "nature" and "grace," between "secular" and "spiritual," between the "church" and "the world" belong, as Dean Stanley has said, rather to the Middle Ages than to Christianity itself, and even religious men are coming to understand this. And many understanding it resent deeply, even though it be in silence, the condemnation passed on them for the exercise of their judgments in such matters as the observance of Sunday. They are not irreligious, they are not indifferent, they are not unbelieving; but they will not submit to observances or restrictions that are but human in their origin.—*Statesman*.

THE HYDERABAD JEWEL ROBBERY.

IT will be remembered that a Commission was appointed to take the evidence at Hyderabad of the witnesses, in the case in which Nabob Mahomed Askarikhan charged Nabob Azumjang, Nabob Kallilulakhan and Nabob Jamalikhan before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in their possession jewellery worth about seven-and-a-half lakhs of rupees alleged to have been stolen from the complainant's house, at Hyderabad, about eight years ago. The commission having finished their work, the evidence produced before them was filed in the Court a week ago, and the case again came on for hearing on Saturday afternoon, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Basil Scott, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edgelow, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the complainant; Mr. Anderson and Mr. Mir Sarfraraly, barristers-at-law, instructed by Mr. Hormusjee Muncherjee Chichgar, of the firm of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee; and also Mr. Mirza Hosein Khan, solicitor, defended the accused Nabobs.

At the outset Mr. Anderson stated that Dinanath Gopaldass, whom the prosecution intended to call as a witness that day, was present before the Commission at Hyderabad, but then the counsel for the prosecution refused to examine him. Mr. Anderson, therefore, asked the Magistrate to take note of his objection against the evidence of this witness being taken. The Magistrate consented to do so.

Dinanath Gopaldass, examined by Mr. Basil Scott, said: I am munim in the firm of Sadasiv Jankendass. I know the three accused Nabobs. We had dealings with them at Hyderabad. I came to Bombay about a year ago, when I handed over certain property to the police. I once saw the property, which I might perhaps be able to identify. The property belonged to Nabob Azamjang and Nabob Kalilulakhan. The property had been pledged with our firm by Nabob Azamjang Bahadur and Nabob Kalilulakhan. Some property was deposited with our Bombay firm by the accused, and had sent a portion of the property to our Bombay firm. I made over the property to the police about a year ago, in consequence of a warrant of attachment on his books. I have got the list of the property handed over to the police.

(The property was shown to the witness, and he identified the major portion of it as the same his firm in Bombay had handed over to the police.)

Witness, continuing, said: I do not know whether a bungalow belonging to the accused is mortaged to my master. I do not know what other properties have been pledged with my master by the accused. One Shrikisan, who is our munim in Bombay, gave over the jewellery to the police.

The cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Kasam Noormahomed, examined by Mr. Basil Scott, said: I am a broker in jewellery. I was arrested in Hyderabad about a year ago, because I had certain property in my possession. I had a *bajuband* and *buttah*. I got them from the accused Nabobs. The ornaments were sold through me to Chandulal. I acted first as broker in the transaction, but Chandulal did not look at the transaction as profitable, and hence I became a part-owner of the property. I cannot say with certainty that I shall be able to identify the property as I am not a jeweller. There were several pearls in the *buttah*, now shown to me, when I purchased them in Bombay. The *buttah* looks similar to that I bought from the accused, but I cannot say for certain whether they are the same. The pearls are now in the *buttah*. They have been extracted by somebody. I identify the *bajubands*. They are the same as purchased by Chandulal. There were also several pearls attached to the *bajuband*. I remember Chandulal and Kalilulakhan coming to my bungalow. Chandulal said to me that Kalilulakhan wanted immediate payment of the money due by him to Kalilulakhan on account of the jewellery purchased from him, and he asked me to request Kalilulakhan to wait for his money for a few days. I then received a telegram from Sultan Nawazjang calling upon me and Chandulal to go to Hyderabad. He was arrested in the Residency Bazar at Hyderabad. I saw a Parsee broker at the accused Nabob's place. I do not know his name.

At this stage the case was adjourned until Wednesday next. The Magistrate expressed a hope that it would be the final hearing of the case.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Gairloch, 1,422 tons, Captain J. Cowan, sailed on Saturday last for Moulmein in ballast.

THE s s Braunfels, 1,923 tons, Captain B Taree, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co's s s Malacca, 2,695 tons, Captain P W Case, sailed on Saturday last for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Warora, 2,557 tons, Captain R S S Maclachlan, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Ismailia, 1,940 tons, Captain S McMorran, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killic N Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Baghdad, 803 tons, Captain S Warrington, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 15 deck passengers.

THE s.s. Rowtor, 1,519 tons, Captain T Holman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Port Said in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s.s. Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W Mason, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, Mrs C B Major and 2 children, as cabin and 271 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain F Susani, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (13th March), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Capt H Smith, Mr S Lees, Mr D D Mortries, Mr Le Monaca, and 29 deck.

THE City Line s.s. City of Perth, 2,695 tons, Captain A Kinloch, cleared on Saturday last for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Hunter and 2 children, Captain Alexander. Mr. P R Minwalla, Mrs. Lacey and 3 children, Captain and Mrs Payne and child, Mrs Anderson, Miss McCorkindale, Master J Anderson, Mr A Anderson, and infant.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria, 970 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 17 cases opium, 10 horses and the following passengers:—From B. Abbas—Mr A Rusool and child. From Busreh—Rajabkhan, one native officer, Mr and Mrs A Jakajee, Mr and Mrs A H Beh, Mr M Sassoon, and two native ladies. From Bushire—Mr A A Essa. From Karachi—Mr R Tichner, Mr and Mrs R J Bruce, and two children, Dr Austin, Miss Brocas, Mrs and Miss H J Rustomjee, Mr C H J Rustomjee, Mrs Dan, Mrs Lawrence, and child, and Mr and Mrs King. From different ports 119 deck.

THE B I S N, Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Karachi—Captain HSM Turner, Lieut and Miss R Mc Glycur, Mrs Combe and Miss Combe. His Highness Aga Khan's Master, Lieut G L Cottel Lieut R J R Fulford, Lieut G M R Robinson, Lieut. H H Turner, Major Moss, Lieut and Mrs Browne, one Officer, Captain Ward, Major Mills, Mrs W R Lawrence, one child and maid, Mr E Miller, Mr Ramkrisan, Sinker Joshi one Sergeant, one woman and child, two women, and four children, and 45 deck. For Busreh—Mr L Mojdana, Mr Essa-bin Hossin, Mr Abdool Razack, Mr Fazul Mahomed, Mr Abdoola Hawdair, Mr Abdool Latiff Fozan, and 20 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Malacca	2515	Case	A	P & O Co
" Cleveland	1491	Jacob	B	K Nixon & Co
" Naderi	168	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
" Braunfels	1923	Taree	D	Glade & Co
" Blackheath	1671	Hall	F	Nixon & Co
" Guaycan	897	Steele	G	H S M Pinto
" Ashdown	1485	Blyth	H J	Morrison & Co
" St. Oswald	1781	Atree	M	K Nixon & Co
" Masonic	1559	Dixon	N	C Eduljí & Co
" LaSoyno	1151	Blanc	O	M Maritimes
" Trosillian	1569	Morton	P	B Craig
" Michigan	1938	Cameron	Q	B Craig & Co
" Trividdian	1682	Stevens	Outside	C Eduljí
		HARBOUR WALL.		
S.S. Neera		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Kaveri		do.		do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 5h. 11m. 35s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·34s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

S.S. City of Perth	2695	Kinloch	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Carthage	2153	de Horne	4	P & O S N Co
" Thibet	1693	Wibmer	5	P & O Co
" Surat	1661	Sleeman	6	P & O Co
" M. Teresa			7	J Janni
" Lycia	2116	Fletcher	9	K Nixon & Co.
" Singapore	2431	Pardi	10	F Bozzoni
" Idar	2395	Hughes	13	E Bates and Co.
" Athole	1479	Watson	16	K Nixon & Co
" Algoma	1922	de Paris	16	T Morrison & Co
" Gairloch	1422	Cowe		do.
		MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.		
S. S. River Indus	2257	Scott		W and A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Peninsular (s)	Loggin	London, March 11.
	Assyria (s)	Nailer	Busreh, March 19.
	R. I. M. S. Canning	Black	Calicut, March 30.
	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, March 31.
	Nadir (s)	Mason	Calcutta, March 11.
	Baghdad (s)	Warrington	Calcutta, March 5.
	Rowtor (s)	Helman	Port Said, March 20.
	Ismailia (s)	McMorran	Port Said, March 18.
	Aisla Craig (s)	Whyte	Barry, March 5.
3	Bormida (s)	Susani	Hongkong, Mar 13.
	Highlander (s)	Mlburn	Batoum, March 12.
	Rohilla (s)	Tocque	China.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, &c.
	Braunfels (s)	Taree	Hamburg, &c.
	City of Perth (s)	Kinloch	Liverpool.
	Gairloch (s)	Cowan	Moulmein.
	Assam (s)	Brown	Aden.
	Malacca (s)	Case	China, &c.
	Warora (s)	Maclachlan	Calcutta, &c.
3	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Lady Gordon, for Colombo.
" King Arthur,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India, from Rs. 275 to 1,800. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas, etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

AFTERNOON TEA SERVICES.—In Best TRIPLE Silver Plate, consisting of Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl and Cream Ewer, Rs. 40 and 45. Breakfast Sets with Coffee Pot in addition, Rs. 45 and 60. Breakfast Cruet frames of same quality, from Rs. 13.—MARCKS AND Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 3-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE. Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.—Sole Agent for Basle Mission, Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

RECEIVED a large supply of French Regulators. Repeaters of all kinds. Rs. 40, Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 80 to Rs. 220. Never imported into India before.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ROVER BICYCLE by STARLEY and Co. Coventry, ball bearing throughout (also with ball bearing pedals) and in excellent condition, complete with lamp and stand, for sale, at CRAWFORD and Co's auction TO-DAY, 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.—A very strongly built and stylish VICTORIA (vis-a-vis) by Dykes of Calcutta, in good order, suitable for a single horse or pair, with spring cushions, monsoon cover and apron. A chestnut "W" gelding, over 16 hands, rising 7, very quiet and a grand mover, believed thoroughly sound. Two sets of Harness by Dunnett, one nearly new. The turn-out fits. 1,400. Apply "X.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—BLASTING POWDER, F. O. Chilworth Co. Apply GEO. GAHAGAN and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN SMITH,—WANTED, a young man with practical experience. Salary, Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to "O.," care of this paper.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk, Portmantle's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10" Rs. 45; Single Harness from Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle, etc. Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, Cawnpore. Thacker Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

LANSWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from station. Rooms, Board and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel, with my wife and child for 4 days, and found everything very comfortable, indeed, always a good table; the rooms are well ventilated and clean. I found the Proprietor and Servants very attentive. I am well satisfied and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to the same.—C. CARTER, Bengal Ordnance Department.

POONA.—TO LET.—A large, comfortable and upper STORIED BUNGALOW, No. 19 Queen's Gardens, with a Detached Office. Apply to PROPRIETORS, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED—HON'BLE Justice Birdwood's Bungalow, on Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 300. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—From 1st of May, for six months, The CLOISTERS, upper-storied HOUSE, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, completely furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to A. BREUL, care of Breul & Co.

TO LET, at Mahableshwar, "RED CASTLE," Commodious, Facing West, Newly Furnished. Splendid view. Apply to M. PANDIT, Purobundar.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—GENUINE MOCCA COFFEE, Rs. 8 per bag of 7 lbs. Also best CEYLON TEA, 1st and 2nd quality, Re. 1-8 and Re. 1-4 per lb. respectively. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BEST GROUND WHITE PEPPER.—One of our SPECIALITIES. Far superior to any other English Import. Per bottle, annas 6 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

SPONGES.—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PESTIS & PELEKANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Patent Fire-Proof Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

THE new Patented Cylinder FLAGEOLET, in Perfect Tune, from As. 12 to Rs. 3, each, in Brass or Nickel. Can be had in any Key.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PAPERS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the members of his staff—S. W. EDGERLEY, Esq., C. S., Private Secretary, Captain J. FOWLE, Acting Military Secretary, Surgeon-Captain H. MARTIN, Medical Officer,—which CANNOT be DELIVERED at MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, before 6 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," until 22nd April and thereafter addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWAR, pending further notice.

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Malabar Point, Bombay, March 31, 1892.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

IT is PROPOSED to hold a CONVERSAZIONE in the CONVOCATION HALL, on FRIDAY, the 8th April, at 9 p.m., and to invite SIR RAYMOND WEST to it as the guest of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows; and it is hoped that he will then deliver an address on matters connected with the University and higher Education. Fellows of the University, who wish to join in the invitation are requested to communicate, at their earliest convenience, and, if possible, not later than Wednesday, the 6th April, with the Registrar, at whose Office they will obtain tickets of admission to the Conversazione, priced at Rs. 5 each. Each such ticket will entitle the holder of it to bring one friend.

Graduates of the University, who are not Fellows, will be admitted to the Conversazione. The tickets for such admission will be priced at 3 each.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Registrar's Office: Bombay, 2nd April, 1892.

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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 2.

BAR Silver was ⅜d. per oz. higher in London yesterday at 39⅜d.; and in New York, a further advance of ⅛ cent took place at 87½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88¼ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 325,000 ounces of the metal at 87·50 to 87·58 cents per oz. Rupee Securities in London were ⅜ per cent. higher on Fours, and ⅛ in 4½ per Cents, at £67½ and £66½, respectively. Consols remained at 96⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¾. About £125,000 more in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. Extra allotments of Council Bills to the amount of 10¾ lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 7-32 to ¼d., and 4½ lakhs on Bombay at the same rates were made yesterday, the higher quotation showing an advance of 3-16d. on Wednesday's regular allotment price, and of ⅛d. on the highest rate obtained for extra Bills placed in the meantime. The Exchange Banks advanced their buying rate on India by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 3d., at 30 days' sight. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £100,000 in Silver to this port, and £40,000 in the same metal to Calcutta. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs 25·19.

To-day, Silver has further advanced ⅛d., say to 40d. per oz. in London; and in New York the metal is ¼ cent higher, at 87⅝, with Exchange on London unaltered.

The Wheat Market was dull yesterday, at a decline of ½d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 3d. for the former, and 6s. 10d. for the latter Ex.-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,810,000 quarters, or 30,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was steady, Bombay Seed, to arrive, being still quoted at 39s. per quarter.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the total Sales having reached only 7,000 bales, no East Indians having been taken, 3 9-16d. was still the price of ready Mid.-Americans; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were partially 1-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3-17 32d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 3 45 64d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 8,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was dull, with very little business doing; and prices had further declined 1½d. in 7lbs., 8¼lbs., 45in. 9lbs., and 54in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings; and ⅛d. in. 39in. Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls, and 3lbs. Madapolams. 40s. Mule Twist was ¼d. lower, at 6⅜d. per lb.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed firmer, Surats firm, and Arrivals steady; but no change in spot or arrival prices is reported. The Sales have aggregated 5,000 bales without any East Indians. The day's Imports are 11,000 bales.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 50,000 bales (including the usual 1,000 Surats); and the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales smaller, at 59,000 bales. The week's Imports were 32,000 bales less, at 57,000 bales. The total Stock had diminished during the week by 7,000 bales; but, as it stood yesterday, it was 555,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year, and more, by 578,000 bales than in the year before. The Stock of Surats was 2,000 less than on the previous Friday, at 40,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had neither increased nor diminished during the week, but of Surats there were 59,000 bales more in sight; and the figures which we give below show an increase in the total Supply of 3,101,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 3,142,000 bales as against those for the year before, and in the case of East Indian Cotton, an increase of 160,000 bales and 118,000 bales is shown in the same comparison. The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. lower than it was a week ago, the decrease in price compared with the two preceding years at the same time being 1 5-16d. and 2 9-16d., respectively. Arrivals had declined 5-64d. to 3-32d. during the week.

In New York, 6 11-16 cents was still the value of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; Futures for July being quoted at 6·68 cents, or 14 points higher than Thursday's rate for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, making the week's figures considerably lighter than those for last year, though much heavier than those for 1890, the total increase this season being now 178,000 bales compared with last year's receipts, and 890,000 bales as against those in 1890. The Stock at the U. S. Ports continues to show a very large excess compared with the state in both the preceding years, especially 1890.

To-day, beyond an advance of one point in July Futures, at 6·69 cents, there has been no further change. The Receipts at the Ports are 8,000 bales, going against 13,000 bales last year, and 2,000 bales the year before.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	70,000	90,000	38,000
,, exports to U. Kingdom	46,000	41,000	45,000
,, Continent	64,000	47,000	25,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,463,000	6,285,000	5,573,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,780,000	2,744,000	2,532,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	2,057,000	2,141,000	1,905,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,049,000	659,000	335,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Total supply of all kinds	4,480,000	1,379,320	1,231,350
,, ,, Surats	340,000	179,000	222,030

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,734,000	1,179,320	1,156,320
,, London	17,000	17,000	15,000
American afloat	120,000	130,000	60,000
East Indian ,,	15,000	35,000	86,000
Total	1,886,000	1,361,320	1,317,320
Price of Mid-Americans	3-9-16d.	4¼d.	6¼d.
,, Good Dholleras	3¼d.	3 15-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	7-16d.	15-16d.	1 7-16d.

Business in our local Cotton Market has been upon a small scale to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 900 bales, consisting of 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 195; 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 139; and Broach, at Rs. 165; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 156; while the Mills have taken 1,150 bales, made up of 900 Barsee, at Rs. 155½-56; 150 Veerumgaum Ginned at Rs. 153; and 100 Broach, at Rs. 166½ per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to only a moderate extent by shippers; but the market remains steady in tone, and previous prices are maintained.

SEEDS have been quiet, with not much fresh buiness passing.

LINSEED has declined half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.; but other descriptions are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,712	bales.
Wheat	39,408	cwts.
Linseed	42,523	,,
Rapeseed	9,513	,,
Gingelly	5,205	,,
Groundnuts	1,369	,,
Castorseed	2,175	,,

FREIGHTS are dull; but the low rates now ruling are bringing out a somewhat better demand. We have no fresh business of importance, however, to report this evening.

EXCHANGE opened firm at last evening's final rates, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, a moderate amount of business having been put through both ways; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-32d. to 5-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3¼ to 9-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.	,,
Do. do.	1s. 3⅛d.	,,
France do.	1·63¼.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, and early business in Fours was done at 107 3-16, and, later on at 107; but the market left off at 107⅛ for Money, and 107 for the 29th April account, with buyers at the rates; 4½ per cents being quoted at 104¼, nominal.

SHARES are very quiet, and unchanged in value.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LYONS—March 11, at Eastbourne, wife of J. H. Lyons (late Executive Engineer, Delhi), of a daughter.

MACMILLAN—March 12, at West Kensington, wife of M. Macmillan, Bombay, of a son.

MORRIS—At Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington, wife of G. S. Morris, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

YEATES—SCOTT—March 11, at Chilton Foliatt, near Hungerford, R. A. Yeats, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to Sophia Marcia, daughter of Rev. T. J. Scott, Rector of Chilton Foliatt.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE—March 12, at Grafton, Salcombe, South Devon, J. Mackenzie, late Collector of Calcutta, aged 71.

PALIN—March 11, at Clifton, Lieut.-Gen. C. T. Palin, H.M.'s 1st Corps (Bombay).

PARRATT—March 7, at Byron Lodge, Leamington, Col. W. M. Parratt, late Madras S. C, aged 61.

PHILLIPS—March 9, at Hampton Wick, H. D. Phillips, late Madras C. S, aged 81.

REED—March 11, at Mayfair, London, W., F. G. Reed, M. D., F. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., (formerly of Hertford).

CHINA.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—NEWMAN—December 10, at the Union Church, Hong Kong, by the Rev. J. H. Bondfield, A.M., J. Anderson, Esq., National Bank of China, to Isoline Parlane Hay, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Newman, Esq., of Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—April 2, at Adelphi Hotel, Bombay, Mrs. Agnes Taylor, relict of the late W. H. Taylor, of Bombay. Funeral at Sewree 5-30 p.m. to-day. Friends please accept this notice.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MADDEN—March 30, at Fort St George, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Madden, Commanding 2nd Battalion, The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON-BYRNE—BUCHANAN.—March 30, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by special license, by the Venerable Archdeacon, the Rev. Welbore Macarthy, Lillan Edith, second daughter of E. Simpson-Byrne, Esq., Deputy Auditor-General, Government of India, to Surgeon-Captain James Walter Buchanan, B.A. and M.B, Indian Medical Service, eldest son of the late Robert Buchanan, Esq., of Fintone, Co. Tyrone.

DEATHS.

EMPSON—March 30, at Water Gate, Fort William, Margaret Gladys, beloved daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Empson, Royal Artillery, and of Janet his wife, aged 18 years.

GOWAN—March 3, Colonel Boyce Edward Gowan, late of the 4th Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force, second surviving son of the late Lieutenant-General G. E. Gowan, C.B., Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 53 years.

NIBLETT—March 27, at Benares, Philip Niblett, J.P., retired Deputy Collector, aged 73 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892.

WE referred some time since to the observations on quarantine and the sanitary condition of India which had been made by M. Henri Monod, Directeur de l'Assistance et de l'Hygiene Publiques in the French Ministry of the Interior. M. Monod, it may be remembered, did something less than justice to the measures which have been taken in India in recent years to improve the sanitary condition of the great centres of population. But it is fair to him to record that this was in no way the result of an indisposition to recognize the good work that has been done by British sanitary authorities. No one, indeed, could show more enthusiastic admiration of the sanitary progress of England during the present generation than M. Monod has shown in a recently-published work, "Les Mesures Sanitaires en Angleterre depuis 1875, et leurs Resultats." The work, a modest pamphlet of seventy-five pages, more than makes amends for any failure of justice that M. Monod may have been guilty of in his estimate of the work of the British sanitary authorities in this country, but all that we need say in its praise is that it reveals a wide knowledge of the recent development of local government in England, and an enthusiasm for sanitation which ought to arouse widespread interest in France. Nowhere more than in France, indeed, is there need for frequent and earnest preaching upon the text which M. Monod has chosen for his discourse. This he has taken from an address delivered by M. Brouardel, a hygienist of European reputation, who some years ago addressed a sanitary conference in these terms:—"If the Municipality has supplied pure water, if the houses are in good order, and filth is removed without possible contact with air and water, we may boldly turn to them and say 'you are out of harm's way, and so far as you are concerned all the measures that we may take on the Red Sea and in our ports are superfluous; you are on the rock itself, and the morbid germs will die upon your soil.' Such is the true solution—the solution of the future." To us, even in India, this seems a commonplace; but in France the preaching of such doctrine is by no means preaching to the converted. Lord Beaconsfield's gospel "*sanitas sanitatum omnia sanitas*" is badly in need of being proclaimed in many of her cities. There the liberty of every man to do as he likes, even though it be to his neighbour's detriment, is very imperfectly controlled. The state, between which and the individual there are in France so many more points of contact than in England, is in this matter singularly indifferent. No law, M. Monod reminds us, obliges the commune to supply wholesome water to its inhabitants, or to perform the functions embraced in this country under the head of conservancy. The tribunals have, in some measure, given encouragement to this laxity in regard to one of the primary duties of the administration to the populations under its care. There is on record a decision of the Council of State of as recent a date as 1881 which declares that "the absence of water from a house does not constitute a cause of inherent insalubrity in the habitation." The absence in France of an efficient system of registration of vital statistics is even more symptomatic of a serious want of enthusiasm for sanitation. Sanitary reform in England began when registration began, and without registration sanitary reform would have been impossible. The one must precede the other as the diagnosis of a disease must precede its treatment. This is a fact that needs to be kept more steadfastly in view in India than it has been hitherto. Year by year the unreliable character of our vital statistics is exposed, and an improvement in this respect is only gradually being brought about.

England, M. Monod points out, began her career of sanitary reform by providing herself with statistics. It is easy, as he says, to make light of statistics, but rightly, used they may be made the most valuable auxiliary of science and of administration. The first step in this direction was taken in 1837, the first year of the present reign, when the Act for the civil registration of deaths was passed. The registration of the number and of the causes of deaths was then for the first time systematized. For the first time reliable evidence of the extent to which particular diseases prevailed in particular localities was made available, and it became possible to establish a causative connection between the rate of mortality and prevalent hygienic conditions. The more important towns soon applied themselves to the two sanitary enterprises which were shown to have the largest and most direct influence for good upon the health of the people—water-works and drainage. Still the work went on slowly, without any central directing impulse, and on the chance of such local initiative as there might be—almost, as M. Monod confesses, as is the case in France at the present day. It might be added as would be the case in India were the central administrations to leave water-supply and drainage to be carried out or not carried out according as it seemed good to the mofussil municipalities. It is true that in England local initiative was energetic enough to undertake in the twenty years succeeding 1850 sanitary works involving special taxation to the amount of over ten millions sterling. Still, despite the vigorous local life of the English towns—and the fact should make us in India more patient than some of us are when Government think it their duty to quicken the sluggish impulses of the local self-governing authority—it was not until the hands of the central authority were strengthened, and its powers of general oversight and control in sanitation were increased, that the era of sanitary reform really set in. The constitution in 1871 of the Local Government Board, superseding the old Poor Law Board, and embracing within its functions the safe-guarding of the public health as well as the supervision of the working of the Poor Law, was the beginning of a better time. Its first result was the passage of the Public Health Act of 1875, and thenceforward, in M. Monod's words, everything relating to sanitation made an enormous step forward. In the next fifteen years an expenditure of at least £120,000 000 was incurred in England and Wales for the public health—say 180 crores of rupees. It would be interesting to trace the part which the central power has taken in this work, and to show that though the instinct of self-government is strong in the English towns and districts it would have done comparatively little for sanitation but for the quickening and controlling hand of the central authority. We can only cite one significant illustration—the case of the Corporation of Lincoln. The Local Government Board notified to the Corporation of that city that its sanitary condition necessitated the construction of a new sewerage system. The Corporation refused to do this, and the public opinion of the city seems to have supported them. A day of grace was given to the recalcitrant authorities; when it had passed by without any sign of compliance with the order a writ of mandamus was applied for in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Corporation were brought to their knees. Doubtless the rate-payers of Lincoln thought that this was harsh treatment. But they have reason now to embrace the hand that constrained them. Before the new drainage system was carried out the average rate of mortality was 21·3 per thousand per annum. It gradually fell from 18·7 in 1883, the second year after completion, to 15·4 in 1888, the last year for which the returns are available. There are not a few municipalities in India—Cawnpore, for example, lying under the heavy hand of Sir Auckland Colvin—to whom the experience of Lincoln may not serve as an example and an encouragement.

M. Monod has dwelt with infinite patience upon the testimony which English vital statistics bear to the life-saving efficacy of the sanitary reforms instituted since 1875. He shows that if the average rate of mortality which obtained in the ten years previous to the passing of the Public Health Act had continued between 1880 and 1889 there would have been 876,581 more deaths in England than there were. The death-rate has been reduced by 3·35 per thousand per annum, a fact which he turns to account by telling his countrymen that if France had been able by sanitation to achieve the same results as England had done she would every year save more than 135,000 lives. This, from a political point of view, means more to France than it would to any other country, as her population is increasing only at a rate which is seriously diminishing, and which threatens actual diminution at no distant date. There is no question to which French publicists have lately given more serious attention than this; if M. Monod is able to convince them that the sanitation question is really the population question he will have done an important public service. We cannot follow him in his detailed investigation of the mortality tables of what may be called the pre-sanitation and the post-sanitation periods. He compares two decades—1861-70, and 1880-89, with the result that whereas in the former period the deaths from zymotic diseases amounted to 42·54 for every ten thousand inhabitants, in the second period it was only 24·52—a diminution of 18·02 per thousand. The diseases which showed the chief diminution were small-pox, diarrhœa and dysentery, scarlatina, and typhoid fever, the two last named being credited with a diminution equal to two-thirds of the whole. Small-pox, since vaccination become compulsory in 1853, had already shown marked diminution before the Sixties; nevertheless the "Eighties" decade show a further decrease amounting to twenty-nine per cent. M. Monod appears to attribute this in great part to re-vaccination, and he has a sarcastic reference to people who, though they refuse to have their children vaccinated, were the first to resort to re-vaccination themselves. Re-vaccination, he thinks, will have the same effect in England that it has had in Germany, where small-pox no longer appears in statistics except as a memory. The purpose of M. Monod's treatise is primarily to satisfy his own countrymen of the rich harvest of result that will attend upon the prosecution in France of sanitary enterprises as large as those which have been carried out in England. But the lessons which he enforces are really of world-wide applicability, and there are not a few of them which have a bearing upon the problems of local government in India, where the right to poison one's neighbour is too often held to be superior to the neighbour's right to live, and where restraints by the central authority upon that particular kind of liberty are strongly resented. As M. Monod says:—"*Tuer n'est pas appliquer, c'est violer la liberte; quand la loi s'oppose à un tel acte, elle n'entreprend pas sur la liberté, elle la sauvegarde.*"

GERMANY'S policy of annexation in Africa is apparently not so fully appreciated by the Reichstag as its friends and promoters would wish it to be. If the feeling of the country may be judged by the expressions of popular representatives, and we suppose it may, there are many who would prefer that Germany should let Africa rigorously alone, and get out of her present responsibilities as may be deemed most expeditious. The Radical party look upon the policy with regard to South-West Africa with extreme dissatisfaction, and at a recent sitting of the Reichstag, Dr. Bamberger declared that this colony was a source of continual revenue, and had never returned a single penny. But it appears that the colony which is reported utterly sterile has been much maligned; the want of water can be remedied by judicious irrigation. The Director of the Colonial Section of the Foreign Office laid this down very emphatically the other day, adding that the reports of the colony's sterility had been exaggerated, and the Government would not abandon it. It transpired however that German hopes in this respect are not wholly founded on German enterprise or aspirations. The Government pins its fate to the operations of the Anglo-German Company which is being formed for the prosecution of sheep-breeding operations. A few days later a vote of two and a-half millions of marks was asked for the suppression of the slave trade in East Africa, and the support of German interests there." The same malcontent who decried West Africa opposed the proposal to assist East Africa. Referring to the twenty thousand pounds voted by the House of Commons for the railway survey from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza he observed that if a comparison were made between the financial prosperity of England and that of Germany, the proportionate sum the latter country could afford to devote to East Africa would be about five hundred marks, and this amount they were prepared to vote. In the discussions of the question which

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CLOSING OF COTTON MILLS IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Owing to a dispute regarding wages the Masters' Federation will from the 16th instant close ninety-one per cent. of their cotton mills in Lancashire. This will affect seventeen million spindles, and represents a decreased weekly consumption of twenty-four thousand bales.

The mills working Egyptian cotton will not be affected.

THE EXODUS OF THE JEWS.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said that the influx of Russian Jews into England did not justify a preventive Bill being passed. The Government, however, was, he said, carefully watching the matter.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

Mr. Justice Wilson, of Calcutta, has been appointed legal adviser to the Secretary of State for India, in succession to Mr. Pontifex.

FIGHTING IN DAHOMEY.

Latest advices from the West Coast of Africa state that the Dahomeyans are destroying the villages in the French Settlement round Porto Novo.

French troops and war vessels are being despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

TROUBLE IN ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AYRES, APRIL 2.

A plot has been discovered here among the Radical Party to murder Dr. Pellegrini, the President, and General Roca Mitre. A state of siege has been proclaimed, and the Radical leaders arrested.

The police have found a number of bombs in the Radical Clubs.

SILVER PURCHASES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.

The Treasury to-day purchased 325,000 ounces of silver at 87·50 to 87·58.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SUEZ, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra), left here at 11 a.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on 14th April.

MORE FIRES AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 3.

Telegrams this morning state that two new fires of a serious nature broke out on Thursday afternoon at the south end of the South Moat Road, Mandalay, spreading with alarming rapidity to the villages behind the Fort wall, burning hundreds of Burmese houses, and ran for about two miles past the incomparable Pagoda, burning monastries between the north end of the city and the Mandalay Hill, and making hundreds of families homeless. The transport lines, which were at one time in serious danger, were saved. General Gossett and Staff and a large force of military were present. Captain Alban, with his military police, worked day and night on Wednesday and Thursday, saving property from looters. The fire is still burning. The second fire originated in the Burmese houses, south of the race-course, and demolished blocks of houses. This fire, though at first was suspected to be an incendiarism, is now clearly shown to be due to sparks of a cheroot igniting some Indian corn. The Burmese are reported to be taking the whole matter quite philosophically, though thousands and thousands are rendered homeless.

GILGIT NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

The Government of India are about to hire 5,000 mules and 2,000 coolies for transport of supplies to the Gilgit garrison. This does not imply that military operation on a large scale are to be undertaken beyond the Kashmir border.

Captain Yielding of the Commissariat Department, who is on special duty in connection with the provisioning of Gilgit has to place his supply as far as possible on the road beyond Srinagar, so as to be able to move forward the instant the passes are open. Moreover one of the Kashmir Regiments at Gilgit has to be relieved this summer, and the transport is required to carry out this move expeditiously.

The newly-raised Hongkong Regiment leaves Jhelum in about a week's time, and sails from Bombay about the middle of the month.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain DeBrath has been confirmed in his appointment as an Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Mr. J. O. Miller officiates as Director of Land Records and Agriculture in the North-West Provinces and Oudh when Mr. T. W. Holderness takes the place of Mr. Robert Sneaton as Secretary to the local Government.

THE RAMPUR MURDER TRIALS.

The preliminary inquiry in the case of the seven men charged with being implicated in the murder of the late General Azimuddin was concluded at Rampur, on Friday, when the accused with the exception of the two who turned approvers were committed for trial.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 3.

Colonel West and Officers of the Royal Artillery will give an "at home" this afternoon.

The "at home" given last Monday by the Officers of the Suffolk Regiment was a great success.

The Nawab Maboob Yar Jung, A.-D.-C. to his Highness the Nizam, has been seriously ill for some time, but thanks to Surgeon-Major Lawrie's skilful treatment is now on the road to recovery.

The weather is very hot and trying. The thermometer stood at 107° in a house at Secunderabad one day last week.

A CASE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 3.

Samuel Barwell, an assistant to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., was on Saturday tried in the Sessions Court for criminal breach of trust as a servant accused of having misappropriated Rs. 3,661, received from Nawab Fakr-ul-mulk, Minister of Justice in Hyderabad, on account of the firm. The accused was unanimously found guilty by the jury. The Judge sentenced the accused to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment, and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default a further imprisonment for six months.

MAULED BY A PANTHER.

Mr. Prideaux, son of Colonel Prideaux, Deputy-Judge Advocate-General, while out shooting three days ago in the Berars, was severely mauled by a panther; Colonel Prideaux being telegraphed for left Poona on Saturday last.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneal arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 1.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Warneth Hall left here for Karachi yesterday evening.

SUEZ, APRIL 1.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

HONGKONG, APRIL 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Venetia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3½

The Manchester Market has been dull, very little business.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-3
2½ per cent. Consols for account	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	66¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
Bar Silver	39⅝

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	57,000	„
„ „ „ Surats		„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	1,734,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	40,000	„
„ Stock in London	17,000	„

MR. HUME'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Regarding the correspondence between Mr. A. O. Hume and the Congress party, and between Mr. Hume and the Allahabad Committee, which has been published lately in the Indian daily newspapers under various headings, such as "an Incitement to Rebellion," "Criticism of the Congress," and so forth, and the comments made thereon, I venture to write to say that I am surprised solely at finding Mr. A. O. Hume's challenge not met. This challenge occurs not in his letter of the 16th February, 1882, addressed to "every member of the Congress party," but in the letter of the 24th February, 1892, addressed to Mr. Bishambur Nath Pandit at Allahabad. It is as follows:—

"After all, as Mr. Bonnerjee, who agrees in all I have thus far said, asks me to add, the whole point of the matter is this: can you lay your hands on your hearts and as true and honest men deny the existence of widespread poverty, semi-starvation, misery, and discontent? If you can, this entirely alters the case and we understand your position," and again in his long postscript, Mr. Hume answers this challenge of Mr. Bonnerjee by saying on behalf of the educated natives of this country:—"It would seem that educated Indians throughout the country accept as facts the most widespread poverty, misery, semi-starvation, and discontent."

I have no doubt that the result of Mr. Hume's letter will be a representation to the various Governments by the educated classes of each Province that Mr. A. O. Hume has widely misrepresented them, accompanied by an assurance that so far as they are aware her Majesty's liege in India may still sleep peacefully in their beds. During twenty years of Indian service it has been possible to me to see a large number of the peasantry of India; and in many parts of the Empire to study, insufficiently, I admit, their circumstances. In late years I have had the distinguished honour of being trusted as a friend by many of those educated Indians whom Mr. A. O. Hume brings forward to confirm to Mr. Bonnerjee's challenge.

In my humble experience neither do the educated Indians throughout the country accept as facts the most widespread poverty, misery, semi-starvation, and discontent, nor I think do these exist to the dangerous and shameful extent that Mr. Hume implies.

My own knowledge of the Indian peasantry has been desultory, and is insufficient for the true rendering into plain English of the great book of Indian peasant life, but I am quite certain that the knowledge possessed thereof by Mr. A. O. Hume and by the leaders of the National Congress is not more than my own; and I have from long since thought that the reason the National Congress movement has fallen flat is that nobody really believes in this existence of "widespread poverty, misery, semi-starvation, and discontent."

At all events, there is Mr. Bonnerjee's challenge. Mr. A. O. Hume has answered it for the educated Indians in his own way. The whole mischievous prophesy of impending trouble admittedly depends on the truth of what Messrs. Hume and Bonnerjee assert. I hope it will not be long before the educated classes of this country protest against having their knowledge of their country's condition stated for them in support of a political view that is not strictly founded on fact.—Yours, &c.,

F. BEAUCLERK,
Secretary, Sir Salar Jung Estates, Hyderabad.
Secunderabad (Deccan), 31st March, 1892.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain W. S. Black, arrived in harbour, on Saturday last, from Calicut via Cannanore, with the following troops:—From Calicut.—Captain V. Isham, Lieut. W. J. Thomson, 86 men, rank-and-file, 2 women, and 6 children, of 2nd Suffolk Regiment, and 1 man, wife, and child, of 2nd Norfolk Regiment. From Cannanore—Lieut. W. Keates, 98 men rank-and-file, 1 woman, 4 children, and 6 followers. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

APRIL 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Biagowestohensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Bangkok-Saigon route interrupted.

THE *Graskdanin* is informed that the scheme for the connection of the Rivers Petchora and Kama, west of the Ural Mountains, by a narrow-guage railway, which has been under the consideration of the Government for some time, has now been submitted to General Annenkoff, with instructions to study the best means for carrying it into effect.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 18.

THE defeat of the Government, or rather of Mr. Balfour, on the Mombasa railway vote by a majority of five votes, has not shaken the Ministry to its very foundations, but it for the time being rather added to the many discouragements of the Ministerial party. The division was not strictly a party one, or such men as Sir Richard Paget, a staunch Tory, if there is one, and the rest would not have entered the Opposition lobby. The fact that Mr. "Jim" Lowther acted as Mr. Swift MacNeill's co-teller—strange conjunction!—deprived the event of the extreme political significance that the Liberals, of course, wish to be considered as attaching to the adoption of the motion. All the same these things indirectly do harm to the men in power, and it is generally admitted even by those who think the outcry against Mr. Balfour's leadership is overdone that the First Lord of the Treasury might have averted Friday night's reverse if he had exhibited ordinary tact. It would have done less harm to the Government to have agreed to the names of the three directors being expunged than to run the risk of being placed in a minority, and Mr. Balfour has apparently been so absorbed by looking after the affairs of Ireland in past years that he has not had time to study the act of managing the House of Commons; but though the difficulties he has to contend against are increased by the approach of the General Election it is surprising that so clever a statesman should have still much to learn before he can be considered to understand thoroughly how to guide the assembly of which he is the leader. He defended himself with spirit last night when attacked by Mr. Labouchere, who annoyed the young bloods opposite into almost riotous behaviour by referring to the candid language used by the *Times* yesterday in commenting on the situation. "It is impossible," says the leading journal, "to deny the existence of a certain amount of disorganization and discontent among the Ministerial majority in the House of Commons." The *Times* admits that the Government have "met with more than one unpleasant check" since the opening of the Session, but in defence of Mr. Balfour it points out that in the last year of a Parliament the discipline of a party is always relaxed. Replying to the taunts of those who describe his leadership as a ghastly failure the First Lord of the Treasury said last night: "This is not the first office of responsibility under the Crown that I have filled. I have been abused into a reputation far above my humble merits in connexion with one office which I have held, and it seems to me that hon. members are in a fair way to abuse me into a reputation above my merits in connexion with the office which I now hold." Whether his opponents will abuse Mr. Balfour into a great reputation as Leader of the House, they seem to have temporarily at least abused the supporters of the Government into paying more attention to their Parliamentary duties, and during the past few days the Government have made a better show in the division lobbies than previously this session. The childlike and bland Mr. Labouchere pressed Mr. Balfour to give some indication as to when the dissolution would take place. "I would," he observed, "ask the First Lord of the Treasury to make a clean breast of it." But the First Lord of the Treasury refused to be drawn. Mr. Labouchere was told that he knew what was the Constitution; and that the Government had laid before the House of Commons a programme of legislation which there was no reason to suppose they could not carry out. Subsequently there was considerable perturbation owing to the opposition of Colonel Nolan and others to the vote for Irish Education being taken on St. Patrick's night. I hope it is not a breach of privilege to mention that this excitement occurred after dinner, and when many M.P.s had returned to the House after celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's patron saint.

The division in Kirkcaldy among the Liberals caused by the multiplicity of candidates did not prevent the return of young Mr. Dalziel by a majority which, though not so large as that of Sir George Campbell, is considered by the Gladstonians as satisfactory in the circumstances. Mr. Dalziel belongs to a type which is not so numerously represented in the House of Commons as it will be when we get payment of members. He is a very young journalist, who made himself popular with the working men, who are now beginning to feel and exercise their power, by taking the side of the *employés* in the Scotch Railway strike. He is the London correspondent of the *Scottish Leader*, and I hear that the local celebrities, lawyers and carpet baggers, who sit for other constituencies north of the Tweed are rather alarmed at the not altogether remote prospect of Mr. Dalziel's courage being imitated by other representatives of the Scotch Press.

Mr. Matthews is in hot water again. The trouble this time is his refusal to reprieve two men convicted of murdering game-keepers during a poaching affray. The Liberal Press, Gladstonian and Unionist, are attacking him with extraordinary vehemence, their efforts being supported from the outside by that distinguished but somewhat excitable personage, Mr. Robert Buchanan. The latter is so carried away by his feelings that in a letter to this evening's papers he wishes the Monarchy to be overthrown because the Queen did not act in an unconstitutional manner. He thinks that she ought to have overriden the view of the Minister whose duty it is to advise her in such matters! Many Conservatives wish that the Home Secretary had come to a different conclusion, not only on humanitarian grounds—and a Conservative, I suppose, may be a humanitarian—but because the execution of the poachers has been adroitly connected with a violent onslaught upon the game laws. The *Daily Chronicle* declares that Mr. Matthews's action will lose the Government 30 votes in the rural districts, which rather "takes the shine" out of the optimistic predictions that the *Times* has been indulging in this week as to the probable result of the coming electoral struggle.

Sir John Dorington, a county Conservative member, has recently presented a petition to the House of Commons from Captain G. A. Collins, of the Merwara Battalions, calling attention to the grievances of Staff Corps officers. The petitioner points out that the rates of promotion in the British Service have of late years been so accelerated that Officers of the Indian Staff Corps are, in comparison with Officers of the British Service, most disadvantageously situated as regards rank, promotion, pay, and professional prospects in general. The petitioner humbly solicits that through a Royal Commission or otherwise, as may seem most expedient to the House, it will cause inquiries to be made into the matter, with the ultimate object of assimilating the rates of promotion in both services as a matter of equity; and he humbly suggests that the rate of promotion for her Majesty's Indian Corps, taking into consideration the "hardships of our Indian career" may be—10 years for a captaincy; 17 years for a majority; and 24 years for a lieutenant-colonelcy. The petition, I should add, is dated as far back as the 20th of August, 1891, so that if in view of what has lately happened the military authorities may think Captain Collins has committed an indiscretion, his offence will doubtless be overlooked.

Mr. M'Lagan has, I presume, in his capacity of Chairman of the Select Committee, presented a curious petition to the House of Commons. The petitioner, a certain Mashiyathullaf, described as of Bhunsar Village, Tipperat (sic) District, North-East Bengal, has, he declares, made many applications to the Viceroy of India for employment, but without success. He prays the House "to use influence to procure him a means of earning his livelihood." Up to the present the unfeeling House has turned a deaf ear to the modest request. Mr. Swift MacNeill must see to this! The least he can do is to move the adjournment of the House in order to call attention to the scandalous conduct of the Viceroy in not at once taking steps to provide the down-trodden Mashiyathullaf with a suitable appointment.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, whose re-appointment to the Viceroy's Council was gazetted on the 11th inst., had an audience of her Majesty's on Saturday, and slept at Windsor Castle. Sir Charles, I believe, is a passenger by this week's mail.

Among those who wrote letters of sympathy and condolence to members of the Royal Family on the occasion of the lamented death of the Duke of Clarence was a certain Oriental, whose identity need not now be disclosed. He has not received, nor is he likely to receive, the slightest acknowledgment, at all events of the communication forwarded to Sandringham. I may, perhaps, some day mention the reason why a departure from the ordinary rules of courtesy should have been deemed necessary in his case. That no reply whatever should have been vouchsafed to the individual alluded to will not surprise those who are acquainted with his career in this country, although it may be superfluous to do so I think it as well to explain that the Oriental does not belong to and has no connection with Western India.

The Marquis of Ripon is, I learn, interesting himself very actively on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's behalf. Whether anything will come of his intervention remains to be seen. Mr. Ford, his Gladstonian opponent, is apparently recognised by the Liberal wire-pullers of Parliament-street as the official candidate, and at present he shows no sign of retiring in favour of our Parsee friend. No more capital is to be made out of the now-almost-forgotten "Black Man" incident, and anyone who is not a simpleton would not look for gratitude in politics. That being the case Mr. Dadabhai's friends must not reckon too confidently upon Lord Ripon being able to settle the Central Finsbury imbroglio, although as an ex-Cabinet Minister and a fighting Liberal he necessarily has considerable influence in the party. If there are any more natives of India who aspire to a seat in the House of Commons Mr. Dadabhai's experiences as a Parliamentary candidate ought to make them pause before taking a step which they may afterwards have to regret.

If the Prohibitionists put in an appearance and, as some of the more prominent members of the party have been invited, they will probably be represented, the discussion before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts next Thursday on the Opium Question should be lively as well as instructive. The *bete noire* of the Anti-Opiumists and of some other unco' guid people, Sir Lepel Griffin, is not unlikely, I hear, to speak in support of the view to be put forward by the reader of the paper. If time permits, Mr. Horatio Nelson Lay, C. B., who was on the Earl of Elgin's staff, and who had a great deal to do with negotiating the Tientsien Treaty, will say something about the Chinese aspect of the question. Though in home politics an ardent Liberal, Mr. Lay has no sympathy whatever with the school of politician over whom the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade exercises unbounded sway. Not being a Parliamentary candidate, he is under no compulsion to stifle his own convictions and ignore the fruits of his experience. The *St. Stephen's Review*, which is much improved under its new editor, Mr. Phil Robinson, makes some caustic remarks on the opium agitation. Says your contemporary: "A more comprehensive study of the recent Blue-book on the opium question seems to have had a salutary effect on the indefatigable ignoramuses who have succeeded in annoying two administrations on a matter which they did not understand. The Parliamentary agitation of Messrs. Smith, Pease and Co. is to cease for some months to come, we are pleased to hear. Before they again placard the streets with idiotic representations of natives in impossible attitudes, supposed to be due to the use of opium, it would be well if they still further studied the Blue-book, which has wrought their temporary salvation from self-stultification, and attended such meetings as that which is to be addressed by the late Lord Lytton's private secretary, on Thursday next. There they would have a chance of listening to men who knew what they were talking about, and of conferring with those who had lived in India, and not studied its manners and morals in cheap guide books only." Is the allusion to "cheap guide books" a sly dig at the redoubtable Mr. W. S. Caine?

The same paper has some complimentary remarks about Sir Raymond West's designated successor. Mr. Birdwood, we are told, is "a Cambridge man, a scholar, an athlete, and a very popular man in society. His selection has given satisfaction all round, not least to Lord Harris, who will find him one of his most useful and energetic colleagues." It must be gratifying to Mr. Justice Birdwood's friends in India to find that his merits are so generally recognised in this country, where owing to the prevailing ignorance about the affairs of our Eastern Empire the good work done by Anglo-Indians passes unnoticed so far as the public as a whole are concerned.

The Irish members have suddenly awoke to the fact that their country is not adequately represented on the Royal Commission for the Chicago Exhibition by the Duke of Abercorn. They also complain of the charge proposed to be made to exhibitors for space; and generally ask for increased facilities to enable the sister land to make a good display at the World's Fair. The question was thoroughly discussed in the House last night, and it appeared that the Commission had been compelled to demand rent from exhibitors on account of the smallness of the Goverament grant. The general feeling of the House was that £25,000 falls far short of what a country like England should contribute. Certainly the amount compares unfavourably with the grants of foreign countries as well as of our own Colonies. Sir Richard Webster spoke last night in the discussion raised by the representatives from Ireland, not so much in his capacity as a member of the Government as in his position as Chairman of the Royal Commission, and the figures he quoted are not pleasant reading for those who wish that our arts and industries may not be compelled to take a back place at the American Exhibition. Germany has given £50,000; Norway, £117,000; France, £120,000, and Russia a still larger sum. Her Majesty's Government, not being desirous of boycotting the Americans, as they felt it their duty to boycott the French Exhibition, can hardly resist the appeals made yesterday evening to their liberality, backed as they were by the leading members of the Opposition like Mr. Mundella, Sir Lyon Playfair, and Mr. Labouchere. The grant already made ought to be at least doubled. Something may be said for the view entertained in certain quarters that Europe would have been justified in standing severely aloof from the forthcoming exhibition in retaliation for the hateful McKinley Tariff. But Europe has not decided to do this, and England in these days of fierce foreign competition is bound, if she cannot discover new markets, at any rate to protect those she already possesses. Some of our rivals make no secret of their intention of trying by means of the Chicago Exhibition to deprive us of our trade in more than one part of the Globe. There is not much fear of their object being gained if English manufacturers and traders are properly supported by their Government.

The Court, just as it was on the point of departing for Hyeres, has again been thrown into mourning by the death of the Grand Duke of Hesse, widower of Princess Alice. Except as the son-in-law of the Queen, little was known in England about the late Grand Duke, though he was a good deal talked about some years ago in connection with his unfortunate morganatic marriage with Madame de Kolomine. Some of the London papers, with perhaps excessive loyalty, refrained in their obituary notes from making any allusion to this unpleasant episode in the Grand Duke's life. The *Times*, however, boldly referred to the matter, adding that the events in question—parodied rather than described in 'Ary Ecrilaw's novels—were almost all the world heard of the defunct sovereign. His Royal relatives had long since forgiven him for his folly, and it appears that her Majesty was sincerely attached to him. The touching tribute to his memory appearing in the Court circular is understood to have been penned by the Queen herself. Her Majesty, we are told, feels that "she loses a real son," and it is not surprising therefore that her continental trip was postponed for two days in order to allow of a funeral service being held in her presence, at Windsor Castle. The Grand Duke performed his functions as a rule with scrupulous exactness, and he was considered a man of liberal ideas. Although faithful in the discharge of his duties he was glad to escape whenever possible from the monotony of his existence at Darmstadt. His favourite place was at Paris, which he visited frequently and almost always incognito.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

THE GARRISON PARADE.

THE review of troops on Saturday on the Maidan was amongst the most brilliant of the many functions which have attended the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy to Bombay. Long before the hour at which the review was timed to take place, large crowds of Europeans and Natives occupied every available point of vantage round the Maidan, and spaces roped off for the accommodation of special visitors were taken every advantage of. It is most satisfactory to record that in every particular the review was an unqualified success, the regulars moving with a precision, which did credit to the Commanding Officers, and the Volunteers turned out in good numbers and, with little exception, vied with the regular soldiers for the honours of the day. The weather was unfortunately much too hot to allow the hour's work to be performed with any degree of ease and pleasure, and the clouds of thick choking dust that the cavalry raised, often for several minutes, obscured the movements of the troops. The troops were formed up at 5 o'clock on the parade-ground by Captain Steele and Major Rosseter, the Brigade Majors, and they were in the following order:—On the right of the first Brigade the men of the No. 11 Southern Company Royal Artillery, with six nine-pounder guns in action, the other two companies of the regiment being formed up on the left of the field pieces, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. N. Pearse, the Officer-in-Command of the first brigade. Following in the line were the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 5th Bombay Rifles, and Yorkshire Light Infantry. 2nd Line.—1 Troop, Bombay Light Horse; 1 Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers; and 1 Troop, his Excellency's Body-guard. 2nd Brigade.—Bombay Volunteers Rifle Corps; B.B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; and Marine Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Forjett, 21st Bombay Infantry, Commanding. Brigades were drawn up at "Open Order," twelve paces interval between battalions. At 5-25 p.m., the commanders of the respective regiments having taken their place in their regiments, the Artillery commenced to fire the salute of 31 guns, and at the close, their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and Staff rode on to the parade-ground. Having received the Royal salute they proceeded to inspect the troops on parade.

The Staff met their Excellencies in the neighbourhood of Sir Richard Temple's Statue, and accompanied them on to the parade-ground. They inspected the lines of troops in procession in the following order:—

Colonel C. A. Cunningham, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.
A File of the Governor's Body-Guard.
Captain P. W. J. Le Gallais, and W. J. Peyton, A.-D.-C.s to the Commander-in-Chief.
Captains Nutall, and E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C.s to H. E. the Governor.
Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, Captains Pakenham and Brazier Creagh, A.-D.-C.s to H. E. the Viceroy.
Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Major W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Colonel P. H. Greig, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery.
Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Leach, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.
Brigadier-General G. O. Hogg, Quartermaster-General.
H. E. Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India.
Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, R.A., Commanding the Bombay District.
H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.
Sir G. Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.
Colonel Lord W. Beresford, Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.
Captain Fowle, Acting Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Lieut.-Colonel B. H. Pottinger, R.A., Military Secretary to Government.
General Officers not on duty.
Colonel on the Staff.

On the completion of the inspection their Excellencies and Staff road back to the saluting base, and the actul business of the day was commenced. The troops formed up in quarter-column and marched-passed in grand division, being led by the cavalry. After marching past the Cavalry Brigade wheeled round on to their original alignment and the Artillery and Infantry prepared to march-past a second time. Being this time freed from much of the dust raised by the Cavalry an opportunity was afforded for judging of the merits of each regiment in its marching qualities. Undoubtedly the palm was carried off by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which went past at a splendid swing, the dressing of the lines being perfect. Hardly less creditable was the performance of the Royal Artillery, the fine body of men going by the saluting base like a wall. Of the two native regiments, the Marine Battalion undoubtedly made the best display, whilst the Volunteer Artillery although only a small body had a fine soldierly bearing. After the march-past the troops were up in mass of quarter-column and past and formed re-past their Excellencies, the formation being particularly noticeable, and well-merited applause was bestowed upon the troops. Line of quarter-column was then formed, and the troops again went before the saluting base, the manœuvre being executed almost faultlessly. The regiments were then re-formed in line of quarter-column facing the saluting base, and the officers and colors called to the front. The Cavalry left its alignment and forming into line went past at the trot, headed by the Bombay Light Horse. The effect of the brilliant uniforms of the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the Governor's Body-guard with their pennons flying gaily from their lances, was very pretty and impressive. The manœuvre was capitally performed, both the Light Horse and the regulars keeping in excellent line, but the dust interfered much with the spectators. The whole body returned at a canter and did equally well. The Cavalry then took up their position at the right of the line, and the whole advanced in review order and gave a Royal salute. His Excellency the Viceroy rode forward and complimented General Budgen on the display, and then left the parade ground, being saluted by a hearty cheer from the spectators.

The following are the field states of the several regiments, there being close upon 2,500 of all ranks on parade:—

Corps.	F. Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Total Officers.	Nat. Officers.	W. O. S. Sergts.	Sergts., Havildars.	Bd. Drs.	Pioneers	Rank and File.	Total on Parade.
Cavalry.												
R. V. Lt. Horse	..	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	22	25
2nd B. Lancers	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	6	2	85		95
H. E. Gov. Body Gd	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	4	1	36		42
R. A. with Guns 1st Bde.	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	2	51		59
Royal Artillery	2	2	4	..	8	..	5	8	3	187		213
B. V. Artillery	..	1	1	4	..	6	..	3	7	..	50	66
5th B. Lt. Infantry	..	1	..	4	1	6	7	..	29	46	333	394
K. O. York. Lt. Inf. 2nd Bde.	1	2	4	1	8	..	4	12	..	36	386	446
B. V. R. Corps	4	5	11	1	21	..	7	32	..	32	332	424
R. R. & C. I. Ry. Vol.	..	2	6	2	10	..	6	10	23	112		161
21st Marine Battn.	1	2	3	..	6	8	..	29	62	369		465
Grand Total	12	15	41	5	73	19	25	122	227	1,943		2,390

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Pearse, Commanding; Major J. M. Simpson, Commanding 21 Eastern; Captain R. Morris, Commanding 14 Eastern; Lieutenant C. L. Peacocke, Commanding 11 Southern; Captain S. B. Von Donop, Adjutant; Lieutenants K. D. Bell, A. L. M. Bray, G. G. Woods, G. M. C. Campbell, J. W. E. Donaldson, A. S. Capper, and 265 rank and file;—total, 276.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding; Captain Wilson; Lieutenants Sanders Slater, L. Penny, Barrow, Robertson; and non-commissioned officers and men—No. 1 Company, 33; No. 2 Company, 30;—total, 66.

5th Bombay Infantry.—Major C. O. Nicholetts, Commanding; Lieutenants A. H. R. Milne and J. H. Dickson; Surgeon-Captain J. G. Hojel; 2nd Lieutenants, H. Brand, W. F. Stevenson, and 388 non-commissioned officers and men;—total, 394.

Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Major P. J. Seppings, Commanding, and 445 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men;—total, 446.

Bombay Light Horse.—Captain Little; Lieutenants, Cuffe and Moir; and 22 troopers;—total, 25

2nd Bombay Lancers.—Captain A. Pringle, Commanding; and 94 native officers and troopers;—total, 95.

H. E. the Governor's Body-guard.—Captain A. Gordon, Commanding; and 41 native officers and troopers;—total, 43.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Bayley, Commanding; Majors, R. S. Brown, H. A. Acworth, and T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant); Captains, J. P. Baird, E. Nicholson, F. Place, G. Lund, R. A. Willis and J. Keany; and Lieutenants W. Jeffries, T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth, D. J. Sharp, J. W. Smith, and J. H. Furneaux; 2nd-Lieutenants, R. Snell, and S. Tomlinson; and non-commissioned officers and men—"A" Co., 36; "B" Co., 14; "C" Co. 32; "D" Co., 42; "E" Co., 26; "F" Co., 29; "G" Co. 56; "H" Co., 25; Cadets—"I" Co. 47; "K" Co. 21; "L" Co. 57: Band and Army Staff, 38;—total, 424.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. B. Hargrave, Commanding; Major E. S. Luard; Captain C. F. Harrison (Adjutant); Lieutenants, C. Parker, W. H. Wolff, J. Anderson, C. A. R. Crommelin, H. M. Steuart, C. H. Ross, and non-commissioned officers and men.—"A" Company, 72; "C" Company, 26; "D" Company, 32; band 23;—total, 161.

Marine Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Forjett, Commanding; Captains, F. R. A. G. Montgomery and C. H. C. Heyman; Lieutenants, C. Burrard, A. H. D. Creagh, A. Hay, and 457 non-commissioned officers and men;—total, 463.

The Commissioner of Police, Colonel Wilson, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Gell, and Superintendent McDermott, adequately carried out all the traffic arrangements.

DEPARTURE OF THE MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

THE men-of-war, the pilot-boats, and other vessels in Bombay harbour were dressed gaily on Saturday forenoon, on the occasion of the departure of the Marchioness of Lansdowne by the English mail steamer Assam. Sirdar Diler Jung and the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Restaurant testified their loyalty by decorating their respective premises with flags and banners in honour of the event. The excitement and bustle at the Apollo Bunder were unusually great; and Superintendent McDermott, who personally guided the arrangements, had to exercise all the tact and discretion of an experienced police officer to keep the Bunder and its environments free of any possible obstruction. Soon after 1 p.m. his Excellency Sir George Greaves, accompanied by his Military Secretary and Aide-De-Camp, Colonel Greig, and other officers, arrived at the Bunder and awaited the arrival of the Viceregal party, which had started from Malabar Point, according to the telephone, at 1 o'clock. The head of the Bunder and the landing steps were covered with scarlet cloth; and Captain Shopland and Captain Barrett, I. M., looked well after the arrangements for the embarkation, for which two large Government steam launches were kept ready. Exactly at 1-30 p.m., Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by the Marchioness, Lord William Beresford, and Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, drove up to the Bunder in a carriage-and-four, with outriders, escorted by Captain Sayadoola Khan, Aide-De-Camp to H. E. the Governor, and a party of the Governor's Body-guard. After the interchange of civilities and greetings with the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, Captain Hext, C. I. E., Director of the Indian Marine, Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, Mr. K. V. Raste, and others who were present, the Marchioness got into the first of the steam launches and proceeded with Lord William Beresford, and Viscount Valletort, Aide-De-Camp, who accompanies her on the voyage, Captain Pakenham, and Captain Hext, to the mail steamer. The Viceroy got into the second launch, and after a delay of a few minutes was joined by Lord Harris, who drove up to the Bunder with Captain Fowle and Captain Nuttal. In a few minutes more, the second steam launch, with the Viceroy, Lord Harris, and others, started for the Assam, when the Boadicea, the Admiral's vessel, fired a salute of thirty-one guns in connection with the occasion.

THE VICEROY AT ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

On returning from the mail steamer on Saturday afternoon,

NEW WATER-WORKS AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 31.

LAST Tuesday Baroda was *en fete* on the occasion of his Highness the Maharaja inaugurating the opening of the New Water-Works. The ceremony was performed in the open space near the site of the New Market, where a very pretty rustic fountain had been made and a semi-circular stand erected for the accommodation of the Baroda elite. In the centre of the large rustic basin, which was surrounded with beautiful foliage, plants and choice exotics, a large 30-inch cast iron pipe was concealed by huge masses of rock, covered with ferns and palms, and in the centre of this pipe, and standing up about a foot, was another 10-inch pipe with a 6-inch nozzle which had been gilded. On the water being admitted to the outside pipe the water rose and fell over the rockery in a graceful cascade, the clean water from the centre pipe gradually rose in a splendid jet to the height of nearly 30 ft. But we are anticipating. Invitations to the ceremony had been issued for half-past-five, and long before that hour large crowds of natives had assembled in the vicinity and on the huge mounds that had been formed from the excavation of the New Market Foundations, which work is being rapidly pushed forward, and will form when completed a noble and handsome building in the heart of the city.

Shortly after five o'clock his Highness's mounted guard-of-honour, looking most soldierly and picturesque, trotted up and ranged themselves on each side of the road, from the Lehripura Gate to the entrance of the stand, and a stream of guests quickly began to arrive. Military officers in full dress, sardars, and nobles of Baroda in their flowing robes, intermingled with the pretty toilets of the European ladies, very soon gave the space on the inside of the stand a gala appearance. Soon after half-past five, his Highness drove up in a carriage-and-four, and was received at the entrance by H. E. the Minister and principal officers of State and, amid the strains of the National Anthem, was conducted to his seat near the dais, in the centre of which rose a pedestal draped in crimson silk and surmounted by a very handsome model in silver of the Ajwa Valve tower, by the means of which he was to turn the valve admitting the water.

The proceedings commenced by the Chief Engineer, in a short speech, giving a history of the various projects that had been proposed for a water-supply and of the present work, &c. He said :—

Your Highness, Colonel Reynolds, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Citizens of Baroda,—We have met here to-day to witness the inauguration of our water-works scheme by the admission of the first purified filtered water into the city. You have most of you been enjoying the water from Ajwa for a year past, but it has been in its unfiltered and unpurified state, and from to-day the supply you will draw from the stand pipes, and in your houses, will be, I venture to say, far superior to any you have been in the habit of using before. Before asking his Highness to inaugurate the ceremony by turning the valve admitting the water, I trust I may be allowed to say a few words and give a brief resume of the present and the former water-works projects that were investigated for your benefit. It will not perhaps be within the memory of very many here to-day that so long ago as 1866, the late H.H Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwar considered the question of a water-supply for your city, and Mr. Forde's plan of bringing the water from the Nerbudda was carefully gone into and reported on. This proposal was to pump the water from the Nerbudda, near Chandod, and allow it to flow by a conduit to Baroda, where it was to be again lifted to give it the necessary gravitating pressure. The estimate for this project was 30 lakhs of rupees, and would have entailed, had it been carried out, a large yearly expenditure for the double pumping and consequent renewals of machinery. As this scheme was considered too costly, nothing was done, and the water-supply question remained dormant for a time. It was not until 1876 that it was again taken up by the late Sir T. Madava Row, who considered some other means of water-supply should be looked for. For this end the services of Mr. Croathwaite were obtained and he proceeded to investigate the various river sources of supply that had been formerly suggested, and also examined the country in the neighbourhood of Pavagad, but without any real success. Eventually he proposed his "well" scheme which, I have no doubt, is familiar to very many here : it was to sink 6 large wells 50 feet in diameter, near the railway station, and pump the water from them into a service reservoir for the supply of the City. This project was estimated at 21 lakhs. His Excellency Sir T. Madava Row at this time, however, thought from the report that the evidence that an inexhaustible supply of water existed was insufficient, and that as the scheme was costly, effect should not be given to it then. Proposals for a well supply of 3 and 4 gallons per head of population were afterwards made at a cost of 6 and 7 lakhs, but these were also abandoned. As the Baroda administration desired a gravitating supply and the Pavagad Hill was after a preliminary inquiry suggested by the Municipal Commissioner Mr. Little was asked in 1880 to investigate and report on this scheme. The gathering ground, however, was found to be deficient, and so this plan was dropped. You see that so far the water-supply question had made very little practical progress, and it was not until his Highness' accession to power in Dec. 1881, that it was again taken up. I think I am right in saying that was almost the first act of his Highness after his accession to power to take up and go into the question of water-supply for his subjects, and, to further the work, various experiments were made with reference to the several well projects. It was during a short trip to Saoli, soon after his accession, that his Highness drew attention to the fact that the Mural tank might be made available as a probable source of supply. He, thus, we may say, gave the clue for impounding the water by a dam, and which has really been carried out in the Ajwa scheme. Acting on his suggestion the Mural tank was first investigated by Mr. Jagannath, and he reported that by raising the dam a sufficient quantity of water could be impounded to give a 20 gallon per head supply, and as the catchment area was insufficient a canal could be made from the Karad River. The estimate for this project was 30 to 35 lakhs. Now, as his Highness was desirous of having an experienced opinion on this project, the services of Mr. P. Reynolds were placed at his disposal. This gentleman, in making his report, proposed certain alterations and suggested the survey of the river above the village Samlaia, in order to shorten the length of feeder and pipe main, and this survey led to the discovery of the main lake project, which was eventually surveyed and reported upon favorably by both Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Jagannath. The estimate for this scheme was 46 lakhs. This so far brings me to the end of 1883, whilst Mr. Jaggamath was engaged in the survey of the surrounding country in connection with the Meni and Mural projects, it occurred to him, that if it were possible to have the works entirely in his Highness' territory it would be an advantage, and with this view he inspected the Surya site, and from what he saw felt certain that it was feasible. Having communicated his views to Mr. Reynolds, the survey was, with the sanction of his Highness, prepared, and the detail plans and estimates got out, and the original scheme prepared by Mr. Jaganath, was, after revision by Mr. Reynolds, and having been favorably reported on by General Merriman, the Chief Engineer of the British Government, sanctioned, and it is to witness the inauguration of the completion of this work that we have met here to-day. Before his Highness turns on the water a few facts and figures may not be out of place. The work of the impounding dam, nearly three miles long, was begun in January, 1885, and completed in June 1890, and the monsoon water of that year stored ; last year it rose still higher to within 5-6 of the overflow weir, half filling the lake, and, I hope, with a bumper rain-fall this monsoon, to see it nearly up to or flowing over the waste weir. When full, the lakewillhold about eight years'supply and contain 1,300 million cubic feet. The area of the lake when full will be about 5 square miles, and the water is gathered from catchment area of 36 square miles. Investigations have, and are being made to increase this by a feeder. The cost of the work in round figures is 30 lakhs. Of this the dam took 10, the P. J. main 10, filter-beds and tanks 5, and the city distribution 5. I will not weary you with any more figures, but will, if your Highness will allow me, congratulate you on behalf of those present and myself on the very successful completion of the works and thank you for your so kindly coming here to-day to perform the ceremony on the Hindoo New Year's Day.

His Excellency the Dewan then gave an address and read a petition to his Highness :—

Your Highness,—I am requested by the inhabitants of the City to read on their behalf a petition in connection with the splendid water-works, which your Highness is going to open to-day, and it is with peculiar pleasure that both as your Highness' Minister and subject, and thus doubly bound to your Highness, I undertake that duty. May it please your Highness, as out of your goodness your Highness has caused a great reservoir to be made and has built filters to purify the water therein contained, and brought that pure water in pipes to this city and distributed it among the streets and houses of the city, we, your Highness' subjects, in our gratitude, beg most respectfully that your Highness will be graciously pleased to allow us to give the reservoir the name of the "Sayaji Sarovar," that our children and children's children may have your Highness' name on their lips and your Highness' memory in their hearts, as belonging to a Prince who bestowed a thousand good gifts on his subjects, of which this pure water poured forth in floods at the mere pressure of an empty hand is a fitting symbol.

THE GAEKWAR'S SPEECH.

After which his Highness rose and said :—

Though Mr. Lynn rightly places this scheme as one of the earliest I considered, I must allow, that chronologically it was my railways that first occupied my thoughts. I am right glad that I have seen 118 miles of railway constructed, and can look forward to further progress. It is not only that the public convenience has been consulted but my scattered dominions are now linked together by the iron-road to the improvement of the administration of the head-quarters of my talukas. These are now tied together—Patan, Sidhpoor, Kheraloo, Vadnagar, Visnagar, Mehsana, Kalol, Petlad, Baroda, Dabhoi, Sankheda, Karjan, Naosari, Gandevi, and in the near future, as I hope, many other places again. But to-day I put the thought of my railways aside, and joyfully confess that I look upon the Ajwa reservoir and this water scheme as the most important single public work brought to completion since my accession to power. I am well content with your suggestion that the artificial lake should be called the Sayaji Sarovar, and so let it be. But in my mind I shall associate with this work the names of Mr. Playford Reynolds, and Mr. Jagganath Sadashiv. The Luxmi Vilas Palace has perhaps cost more, but I cannot strictly place among works of public utility the construction of that richly-chiselled pile and of the more costly Makarpura Palace, now encircled by the tasteful gardens we owe to Mr. Goldring. No, it is this gift of pure filtered water that I am most pleased to have bestowed upon the capital. The great domed college, the Countess of Dufferin's Hospital, the school-building whose tower we can discern from here on the bank of the reservoir, which my predecessor gave to Baroda, the Chimna Bai Market which will cover all the space on which we stand, the Museum in the Public Park, the vast Public Offices which are in contemplation, all these monuments of my friend, Mr. Chisholm's, skill are works of utility and adornment to Baroda, and will be revealed to us as one harmonious whole, when, after solving our next great difficulty, the proper conservancy of the City, we shall rapidly widen and re-adjust our main streets and communication according to plans I have long since matured. But all these to my mind are nought compared with this blessing of pure water, the first requisite of sanitary well-being, abundance of water, sanitary reform, these are the good things I wish to give my people in profusion. This water scheme is but the foremost instance of what I am doing or hope to do for all the three thousand five hundred towns and villages of the State. Good wells are being provided for all villages which have not yet got them, few in number as such villages are. Except where water is quite close to the surface or where a river flows past the village site, means have been provided, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 per 100 of population, for the drawing of water from the well morning and evening to feed the people and the village cattle. As for sanitation a great army of scavengers will soon, I trust, be called into existence to be disciplined by special officers. Rs. 8 per 100 of population are to be devoted to the purpose in all villages, while in the market towns I have just doubled the conservancy funds, and I look to the Panchs, my Civil Surgeons, and the newly-created Sanitary Commissioner to see that these funds are turned to good use under the clear and simple rules which I hope my people will study. It is the co-operation of my people which I require to gain for them the advantages of physical health. Some simple book-learning, therefore, I wish the masses to acquire that I may take them into my confidence and partnership. I am all, as you know, for publishing the laws, the regulations, the acts, the appointments of Government ; but will the masses learn to avail themselves of the information? I entertain the hope, however chimerical it may appear. In this city and in most of the big towns there are now many schools, some of them advanced. Our Baroda College now teaches up to the First and Second B. A. and B. Sc ; in Pattan a high school has been started ; institutions have been called into existence for the study of handicrafts, for that of agriculture, for that of law, and even for that of music. Books are being compiled and books are being translated. So we do not think of expansion alone. Our one habit of occasionally sending a few selected pupils to Europe there to receive a generous teaching proves that. But, I will say that after the multiplication of female schools, there is no measure I have more at heart than the dissemination of primary education among bona-fide cultivators, and more especially by gifts and other inducements among the depressed classes of my subjects. I have lately promised to subsidise a school-master and to aid the school with books, slates, and other necessaries for any village, which will supply a regular attendance of at least 16 pupils. Let my people take advantage of this proffer of assistance. I note that within the last two months 128 villages have opened each its little school. The movement is in its infancy. Requests for schools are pouring in. I want and expect to see hundreds of villages put themselves in the way of obtaining elementary instruction. Why? That the masses may learn to help themselves intelligently. It is in order to encourage self-help that I have issued orders intended to give fresh life to the village community, headed by the Patels, assisted by the Panch. The salaries of the Patels throughout the State are being uniformly raised, and to the village police guard is now apportioned 4 per cent. of the entire revenues paid by the village to Government. I trust that these and some other similar measures such as the apportionment to each community of a Devasthan fund, will lead to good government, security and helpful activity. Remember that the Government aid cannot go very far, it depends mainly upon you to turn its assistance to good account. Physical improvement, mental development, the independence of self-help cannot I am aware, be expected, so long as the State lays upon its subject a crushing taxation. It has, therefore, been my task to reduce the aggregate Government demand while equalising it as far as possible, and spreading its burden over many shoulders, while at the same time simplifying the demand so that both Government and the tax-payer may know what each man pays and why. This is why I have reduced the tax on Government lands by from 10 to 50 per cent. and more, in the great majority of villages now surveyed and settled. This is why I have called on alienated lands to contribute a share of the revenue, granting at the same time to their landlords sanads, which make their position more secure than it has hitherto been. This is why I propose to regulate the dues of the non-agricultural community. This is why at one stroke of the pen I wrote off 23 lakhs of arrears due to the State by cultivators. This is why I have patiently heard and brought to a close once and for all the thousands of disputes which had been left to simmer for a quarter of a century between Government and my subjects, regarding the rates and tenures of certain lands. We start afresh, my people and I. Each man will now be called on to pay in accordance with a simple demand, based on clear grounds, publicly set forth. Here let me put in a hearty word of thanks to Mr. Elliot for the assistance he has given me in these measures. I repeat that it is my want to take my people into my confidence by publishing the acts of Government so that all who wish may read and criticise. I own that recent changes have produced a momentary sense of confusion and disturbance which I trust will subside as the years go by, giving way to a feeling of general contentment. I own that in many directions Government is still groping for a way to rule wisely. Have patience. Let time show the real value of what is being now done. I assure you that all my energies are being devoted to free and enrich my people, and to improve the machinery of the administration. You are aware how within the last year export dues have been almost entirely swept away, and the range of import dues is shortly to be greatly restricted, and how many a small impost has been abolished. Some of you may also be aware of what I propose to do to relieve Inamdars and others of their burden of debt. The measure has been lately published. Others again may have noticed the tentative efforts of the State Bank and the freer hand with which tuccavi advances are made. This and other measures are being undertaken to free you, while to enrich you I have caused, and am causing, great drainage works to be made. I am making an endeavour to conserve our forests, to push on agricultural experiments, to discover what riches, if any, the earth holds for us in her bosom, in short to utilise within the State the savings from my revenues. As for the machinery of Government I own that in some fear and trembling I am attempting to decentralize and at the same time to supervise. The new small cause court system and the bench system for civil and criminal cases, the separation of the judicial from the executive branch, and the panchayat system are among the efforts I am making to improve and simplify our administration. We stand at the very threshhold of reform. The basis of a tolerable administration is the business-like keeping of accounts. We needed improvements in this respect, and perhaps we shall obtain it with Mr. Anna Bhivrao's help, now that we have confessed our shortcomings to Mr. Rajanipath Roy, who has suggested remedies for which I owe him acknowledgment. But to do better in future we must aim high, very high. We must use more dispatch, summon up more courage, enforce and submit to more discipline, cherish more public spirit. Then will the stream of our progress flow smooth and pure, and reach all our homes, as does this water from Ajwa which cleanses our lips, fortifies our bodies, and bids our spirits to rejoice.

The Chief Engineer then invited his Highness to perform the ceremony, and on the Maharaja turning the valve the massed bands played the National Anthem and the clean water rose from the pipes and fell in a shimmering spray, making dancing rainbows amongst the plants and ferns of the rockery. Three hearty cheers were then given for the successful completion of the works, and one more, which was most heartily repeated, for his Highness.

After the water had been turned on Mr. Jagannath Sadashiv, the Executive Engineer of the Works, was presented with a handsome diamond ring and shawl in token of his Highness' appreciation of his untiring energy in the works.

"ADEN SIX HUNDRED."

N. B.—The British Infantry Regiment stationed at Aden is six hundred strong. The invariable subject of conversation is the Trooper of deliverance.

Barren to right of us, barren to left of us
Barren in front of us, desolate Aden!
A year on this shore we cry,
Not *ours* to question why!
Not *ours* to make reply.
But ours to live——or *die*
Here at the mouth of the Pit,
Aden six hundred!

Barren to right of us, barren to left of us—
Wilderness! Wilderness! Desert of Ishmael.
No tree by zephyr stirred,
No beast o' the field, no bird,
Save vulture to pass the word.
Of a death in the camel herd.
Here at the mouth of the Pit,
Aden six hundred.

Barren to right of us, barren to left of us!
Oh for the green of our far away Homeland.
Gray in the crater of hell
Frown the lava rocks that tell
Of the blood of Infidel,
Of the blood of Turk as well.
Here at the mouth of the Pit,
Aden six hundred.

Barren to right of us, barren to left of us,
Dig on the silent shore grave of a comrade.
Loose sand and rocks his bed.
'Tis all we give our dead.
No *flowers* have we to shed—
O'er him whose course is sped.
Here at the mouth of the Pit,
Aden six hundred.
(In the *Pioneer.*) BARRACK LAVA.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJ.-GEN. FORSTER, R. A., now in command of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, succeeds Lt.-Gen. Goodenough in command of the Thames Military District on April 30.

MAJ-GEN A. G. MONTGOMERY-MOORE becomes a Lt. General by the death of Sir George Harman ; and Col R Whigham ought to become a Maj-Gen. by seniority. Col C W Duncombe, half-pay, late 1st Life Guards, will then head the seniority list for promotion, and Brig-Gen Sir G B Wolseley, K C B, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is understood to be next in turn for a selection advancement to the establishment.

MAJ-GEN H. LE G. GEARY commanding Royal Artillery at Portsmouth will be appointed D.A.G. for Royal Artillery at Headquarters, in succession to Maj-Gen. E. Markham, R. A.

THE military members have re-elected Sir Walter Barttelot, M.P., chairman, and Col. Eyre, M.P., secretary, and have decided to raise a discussion upon the report of Lord Wantage's Committee as soon as the evidence is forthcoming.

THE Commander-in-Chief has selected Col. M. G. Gerard, C.B., of the Indian Staff Corps, for the important post of Military Attache to the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

THE General Officers who become liable to retirement next month are : Gen. the Hon. P. R. B. Feilding, C.B., Lt.-Gen. Sir J. C. M'Leod, G.C.B., and Lt.-Gen. the Hon. R. Monck, on the 1st ; and Maj.-Gen. Sir C. C. Teedale, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.C., R.A., on the 22nd.

THE officers holding staff appointments who will have completed the prescribed period of service therein during April are :—Maj. Gen. S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, C.B., commanding the Belfast District, and his A.-D.-C. Capt. C. C. Wiseman-Clarke, R.A. ; Maj.-Gen. P. Smith, C.B., commanding the Home District, and his A.D.C., Capt. H. Goulburn, Grenadier Guards ; Maj. Gen. G. Clerk, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces ; Maj-Gen. C. M. Clarke, C.B., commanding the 3rd Inf. Brig, Aldershot, and his A.-D.-C., Lieut. the Hon. F. R. Bingham, R.A. ; Maj-Gen. C. E. Nairne, C.B., R.A., Inspector-General of Artillery in India ; Col E, A. Gore, A-A-G., North-Western District ; Lt-Col. the Hon. W. F. Elliot, D.A.A.G., North-Eastern District; Lt.-Col. A. E. W. Goldsmith, D.A.A.G. Head-quarters ; Maj. C. A. Hadfield, D. A. A. G., Southern District ; and Capt. F. W. Greatrex, 1st Dragoons, Inspector of Gymnasia, South-Eastern District.

THE MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

IT is not every relief fund that can publish such a satisfactory account of its receipts and expenditure as the fund that was raised in 1857-58 to assist the sufferers from the Indian Mutiny. The letter which is addressed to the *Times* this morning (March 11) by Major-General Tremenheere, the chairman of its committee, gives a brief summary of its doings in the past, and a statement of its present condition. The original donations amounted to a little short of half a million, which was soon increased to something over £620,000. Of this sum more than half a million was expended in donations and allowances to sufferers from the mutiny in England and in India ; and a substantial balance was left in the hands of the administrators, whose expenditure on their administration has only amounted to £26,000 during the thirty-four years that they have directed the fund. That item, we think, is the most noteworthy of the whole account rendered when the difficulties and expenses of such an administration are taken into consideration. As the annuitants of the fund became reduced in number, it was necessary to devote the surplus so acquired to some other object, and in 1884 aid was given to military charities and institutions. At the present moment there are still 249 of the regular annuitants upon the committee's books who are in receipt of a quarterly allowance. The latest calculation on the assets and liabilities of the fund shows that though there is likely to be no surplus to dispose of, there is ample provision for the present annuitants. The fund has, therefore, been managed in such a way that it has benefited as much as possible only those who had an original claim upon it, and its administration reflects the greatest credit upon those responsible. We could have wished that the sufferers from the Crimean War had been helped after the same fashion, and that we had been spared the knowledge that many of its veterans have been reduced to begging their own bread.—*Globe.*

THE following Wills have been proved :—The Will of the Right Hon. Georgina Baroness de Ros, £3,105 ; of Mrs. Maria Villebbois, of 23, Belgrave-square, £136,539 ; of the Rev. H. W. Burrows, Canon of Rochester Cathedral, £16,674 ; of Sir James William Redhouse, K.C.M.G., £2,976 ; of Mr. P. A. Taylor, of 18, Eaton-place, Brighton, £4,840 ; of Sir Oscar Clayton, £145,745, of Col. Sir Charles John James Hamilton, C.B., £188,242 ; of Mr. Ralph Brocklebank, J.P., D.L., £790,263 ; of Mr. William Sanford Hodgson, Place, Esher, £100,322 ; of the Dowager Marchioness of Bath, £151,386 ; of Mr. C. J. Schofield, £170,833. The gross value has been sworn at £1472 2s. 8d., and the net value under a nominal amount of the personal estate of Col. the Right. Hon. Welington Henry Stapleton, second Viscount Combermere. Letters of administration of the personal estate of the late Mr. Magniac, of 13 Charles-street Berkeley-square and Colworth, Bedfordshire, have been granted to his son, Mr. Oswald Cecil Magniac. The value of the late Mr. Magniac's personal estate has been sworn at £199,433.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE *Times* has published its estimate of the fourth-coming election :—

Conservatives	254
Liberal-Unionists...	42
Gladstonians	200
Nationalists	82
Doubtful	92
Total.....	670

On which *Truth* comments :—I should say that unquestionably the estimate in regard to Liberal-Unionists is far too high. Taking the number returned at twelve, and adding the thirty seats that they will lose to the Gladstonians, and then halving the doubtfuls, this gives us a majority of fifty-two. Probably this is the real estimate of the *Times* "Special Correspondent," although, in order to avoid carrying dismay into his camp, he veils it under a palpable exaggeration of Liberal-Unionist prospects. In all such calculations the truth must be read between the lines.

BY contrast with the innumerable comical, but unwarranted, stories told about the late Mrs. Hudson, wife of the whilom Railway King, and her inveterate propensity to "malapropism," three authentic anecdotes, narrated by Mr. Heath, go far to prove the truth of the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction." A friend of that lady, admiring the completeness with which the library in "Gibraltar"—now the French Embassy—had been fitted up, told her that it needed absolutely nothing but a pair of globes. Straightway she drove off to a well-known "scientific instrument" shop in St. James's Street, where she ordered a pair of the largest and handsomest globes in stock, observing that she wanted them sent to her house at once, as she expected friends that evening. By the time she returned to Albert Gate the globes had arrived—terrestial and celestial, as prescribed by custom. After glancing at them Mrs. Hudson drove straight back to the shop, and vehemently reproached its proprietor with having made "a most stupid mistake." On his respectfully observing that he did not think a more perfect pair could be obtained, she retorted, "But they are not a pair. I have examined them, and am come back to tell you that you have sent odd ones." On another occasion, she had issued cards for a reception "to meet the Duke of Wellington." At a late hour his Grace arrived, and was welcomed by his hostess with the strange greeting, "Oh, Duke ! you are so late, and I have been so anxious ; for to-night, you know, you are my prima donna." Again, while visiting the celebrated Bridgewater Gallery at Lord Ellesmere's town house, and inspecting the matchless art treasures there collected, Mrs. Hudson was much struck by a bust of Marcus Aurelius. Addressing the housekeeper, she inquired, "And who may this be?" "That is Marcus Aurelius, ma'am," was the reply. "Oh, indeed !" she observed ; "father of the present Marquess, I presume." There is another delightful story of a lady who applied to Mr. Vernon Heath to have the photographs of her four beautiful children enlarged and "finished" in crayons, which was done with conspicuous success. Shortly afterwards it was represented to this lady by a female friend that "Vernon Heath ought to do a portrait of her as a centre to those he had done so well—it would be so appropriate and nice !" Her reply was decisive and unanswerable : "Oh, no ! My husband has promised to take me to Rome to be painted by the old masters."

THE Austrian small arms manufactory at Steyr, which in 1889 supplied Bulgaria with 60,000 rifles, furnished the Government of the Principality with another 30,000 Mannlicher rifles last year. About a week ago the same establishment is understood to have received an order from Sofia for 50,000 rifles and 6,000 carbines. The former are to be delivered as follows :—10,000 in March, 12,000 in April, 14,000 in May, and 14,000 in June. The 6,000 carbines are also to be delivered in June. Bulgaria will then possess 140,000 rifles and 6,000 carbines, and hers will be the first of the Balkan armies provided with an excellent rifle of small calibre.

THE London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* observes that a somewhat curious and noteworthy collection has come into the market, and has lately been offered for sale to, among others, the authorities of our National Museum. A Canadian gentleman has expended a vast amount of patience and shown considerable perseverance in gathering a collection of buttons of officers of every regiment and department of the British Army. The collection, which comprises 148 buttons, has taken nine years for its formation, and the owner wrote 584 letters to all parts of the globe in pursuit of his hobby. The infantry buttons are those in use during the numerical system of designation of regiments, and several of them are accompanied by interesting relics, such as shako and helmet plates, badges, collar, ornaments, &c. As the numerical system was replaced eleven years ago by the territorial, the collection has some historic value, especially as many of the old dies have long since been destroyed.

IT is announced from Adelaide that the exploring expedition fitted out last year by Sir Thomas Elder, at his sole expense, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, has been disbanded.

THEORIES about heredity and the transmitted good qualities of mothers may be all very well, but it is, indeed, difficult to believe that the headstrong and self-opiniated young German Emperor had such a judicious grandsire, so noble a father, and so gentle a mother as William I., the patient Frederick and our Queen's eldest daughter. Scarcely a day passes now when some fresh example of his folly and interference is not forthcoming, and we are now told that he passes about two hours weekly in being photographed in different uniforms and positions. This is scarcely a manly or useful occupation for an Emperor thinks the *Lady's Pictorial.*

THE miniature Monte Carlos which have recently arisen in Belgium are faring badly (says the *World*). The "directors" at Ostend and Blankenberghe are to appear before the criminal court at Bruges on a charge of unlawful gambling, which has been several months under investigation ; and last week the police suddenly made a descent on the Cercle Prive at Namur, and carried off the whole of the baccarat and tente-et-quarante tables, as well as the apparatus for a game known as affut. The Cercle des Strangers at Spa alone survives unmolested.

THE Russian Government has ordered large barracks to be constructed at Merv, in addition to the buildings now being used by the military there Accommodation is to be made for three thousand men, and two additional regiments are to be quartered at that place.

AN explosion occurred on the morning of March 11, in the Anderlues Colliery in the Belgian province of Hainaut. There were over two hundred men in the mine at the time ; sixty-three have been saved, and twenty are seriously wounded. The total loss of life proves to be one hundred and fifty-three. One correspondent mentions the case of a boy of thirteen who was among the saved and has since become insane from the effects of the disaster. The managers of the colliery will distribute 1,000,000f. among the relatives of the victims.

IT may really be hoped, writes the *Lady's Pictorial*, by those who do not consider perpetual and ever-varying speculation about Royal betrothals in the best form, that some autho itative announcement will be made upon the subject of Prince George's engagement with as little delay as the dictates of propriety will permit. There were already three names mentioned as possible fiancees, all first-cousins of the Prince, the daughters, respectively, of the Empress Frederick, the late Princess Alice, and Princess Christian ; but this did not suffice, so now, we are told, that the Prince's affections are centred on Princess Marie of Edinburgh, a charming little lady, who is not seventeen until the autumn. I have an idea that the rumour has no more substantial basis than the fact that the little Princess has been, with her mother, staying with the Queen at Windsor. The real reason of the visit, however, was the desire of Her Majesty to confer with the Duchess upon certain duties which will devolve upon Her Imperial Highness this season, and which will, despite the apparently authoritative announcement in a daily paper, that one of our own Princesses —Louise, Beatrice, or Christian—is to undertake the function, most probably include the reception of the greater part of the general company at the Drawing Rooms to be held on the 3rd and 5th of May, at the first of which, by the way, Princess Marie will probably be the prettiest of the debutantes.

THE leading Roumanian newspaper, the *Telegraful*, of Bucharest, states that suspicious meetings between resident Russian agents and Bulgarian emigrants have taken place there within the last few days. It is not (the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says) the first time that notice of a Bulgarian conspiracy has come from Bucharest.

PUBLIC sympathy will assuredly be on the side of the old soldier who applied on Saturday (March 12) to the Edmonton magistrates for assistance in recovering a medal which had been pawned without his knowledge. The medal was gained in the Zulu War, and naturally enough, was prized by the owner as a precious memento of an arduous campaign. It was not until by chance he saw the relic in the window of a pawnbroker's shop that he knew his wife had disposed of it for 3s. 6d. He offered to pay back that sum with interest, but the pawnbroker declined to part with it for less than 12s. 6d., a year having elapsed since the pawning. The soldier wished a summons against the man for illegally detaining the article, because some one told him that pawnbrokers were not allowed to deal in medals. If the applicant had still been in the Army his request would, perhaps, have been entertained, because there are Acts of Parliament which prohibit brokers buying any accoutrements or other articles belonging to the public service, and as a medal remains the property of the War Office so long as the man is either with the colours or in the reserve, it would come under these prohibitory statutes. Since, however, his time has expired, the magistrates could not assist him in any way, but advised him to consult the War Office. The lot of a soldier on active service is not the most enviable in the world, but its hardship becomes greater when its rewards find their way to the pawnshop unknown to the owner.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on March 15, says :—The Galician papers continue to report details of Russian military movements near the frontier. Another infantry regiment has arrived at Brzesko, on the Vistula, a detachment of artillery has reached Miechow, and as there are no barracks ready for them the troops are quartered in disused salt magazines. The recurrence of these reports shows that the correspondents of the Galician papers in Russian Poland, who are usually not professional journalists, but landowners or merchants of Polish nationality, are noticing something unusual. They also state that all the doctors in Warsaw have had to give a written undertaking not to leave that city this summer without special leave from the Governor-General—a most significant circumstance, if true. Most of these rumours may have their origin in General Gourko's repeated journeys to St. Petersburg, which are, it may be, closely connected with the newly-aroused aspirations of the Poles. The Central Polish National Committee has recently acquired an organ in Vienna, and in its columns, the new departure in Prussia as regards the treatment of the Poles, is explained as a preparatory step in view of approaching war with Russia, which is to bring about the resurrection of the Polish nation. These extravagant hopes have no real basis, but they are enough to account for the military conferences in St. Petersburg and the increase of troops in Russian Poland. No corresponding measures are contemplated on the Austrian side.

THE Emperor William's recent extravagances and aberrations, which have so troubled his family and entourage, says the *World*, are attributed at Court to the fact that his ear malady has been very troublesome lately, and he has suffered many paroxysms of the most excruciating pain. This ailment appears to be getting worse, for the attacks now recur with increasing frequency, and, as it is pronounced to be incurable, the consequences are likely to be most serious.

ALTHOUGH some millions of francs passed through General Boulanger's hands within the brief space of eighteen months, the assets of Boulangism are practically nil. The whole of the General's available property amounts to about £4,400, of which more than three-fourths go to his wife, and the rest will barely pay his debts.

IT is expected that the United States Senate will delay action on the Behring Sea Arbitration Treaty until Lord Salisbury's answer has been received. Opinion among the senators (the *Times'* corre pondent says) grows in favour of ratifying the treaty, so that the arbitration may begin, pending which the United States would protect all her claimed rights in the Behring Sea. The Committee on Foreign Relations has not yet reported the treaty to the Senate. Reuter's correspondent telegraphing on March 15, says it is understood that, unless President Harrison shortly receives an answer to his note of the 8th inst. advancing reasons why Great Britain should consent to a *modus vivendi* for the approaching sealing season, he will call the attention of Sir Julian Pauncefote to the fact that the United States Government is awaiting Lord Salisbury's reply, and will also ask the matter may be brought to Lord Salisbury's notice.

A RECENT report, that the Ameer of Afghanistan has expressed his intention of visiting England this year, has attracted the attention of several of the Russian organs. The *Daily News* Odessa correspondent says :—Whether well or ill-founded, the rumour is naturally unwelcome to the ultranational Russian journals, which affect to perceive some bidden and sinister design in the proposed visit of Abdul Rahman to the British capital. A southern journal goes so far as to express its unqualified conviction that should the Ameer undertake this long journey, entailing as it necessarily would, a lengthy absence from his dominion, events will assuredly arise to prevent his ever returning to Cabul.

CONTRADICTING a report that M. Carnot has been negotiating with Rome on his own account for the settlement of the Clerical question, a Paris correspondent says : The President of the Republic is a religious man in the same sense as his father was, and would be as much at home with Broad Church Protestants, attaching more weight to morals than to dogma, as with open-minded Catholics. He looks upon himself as above all things the defender of a Constitutional Republic and the elect of the Republicans of the two Houses of Parliament, but he thinks well to bring the Catholic world in France to side with the Republic, if only to add to the defensive power of France, and was in sympathy with all the acts of MM. de Freycinet and Ribot, which had that object in view. I think that too much importance has been attached to the influence of the Pope, both as an European factor and as head of the French Bishops, but this was not the doing of M. Carnot. It rather proceeded from M. Spuller, when he was Foreign Minister. Since he left office, Russia is glad to have a friend in the French Ambas-ador at the Vatican, the weakest point in the Russian army, as Skobeleff often said, being Catholic Poland.

THE Naval Armaments Company launched, on March 12, from their yard at Barrow, a new steamer for the P. and O. Company which was named by Miss Angove on leaving the ways, the Formosa. It is a coincidence that it was just forty years ago that the P. and O. Company despatched their first steamer from Southampton for Australia, in order to open a regular mail service with the colonies, and the vessel carrying this mail was the company's steamer, Formosa, of 675 tons. This steamer has, of course, long disappared from the company's fleet, but she did such good service that the company decided to construct another vessel to be named after her. The new Formosa has a registered tonnage of 4,300 tons, which is six times the size of the old ship, and she will carry, moreover, nearly 7,000 tons of cargo. The Formosa is one of eight steamers, which the P. and O. Company has been recently building, to engage more especially in the carriage of large quantities of Eastern produce, and she will shortly leave London for China and Japan for this purpose.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 18TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, with the Overland Mails of March 18, arrived in harbour at 6-30 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Whitby	Lieut A C Cockburn
Mrs Pritchard	Lieutn E Dyer
Mr Bowen	Capt S Bellfield
Mrs Durhio	Lieut W M Crockett
Mr John	Lieut C F Rugge Price
Mr J Buckley	Lieut J A Rich
Mr McLaren	Lieut W W Taylor
Mr King	Capt R J Pinney
Mr McDowell	Lieut F B Peartt
Mr W B Gordon	Surg-Capt J S Harwood
Mr R Galt	Surg H J Wyatt
Mr E Baker	Surg J M Corker
Capt Preston	Surg B J Innuis
Mr D Moll	Major W W Cole
Lieut H Lowther	Mr H Gray
Mr C P Bird	Mrs Dyer
Mrs Newton	Mr Corlett
Mr Bruere	Surg-Maj and Mrs Owen
Capt S Williams	Mrs W Lawrence and child
Major J W Hawkins	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R G Brooke	Mr H B Goodall
Mr A J L Grimes	Mr W H Boyd
Col Lowyer	Mr C E P Vans Agnew
Capt Lushington	Mr F G Marshall
Mr C L Tupper	Mr LeFebure
Mr and Mrs Bunie	Mr J Pe-l
Mr J Black	Mr A Hooper
Sir Charles Crosthwaite	Mr T K Anderson
Mr and Mrs A C Lloyd and child	Mr Massey
Mr and Mrs Fryer	Mr G H Stuart
Capt F C Younghusband	Mr J Scrofton
Mr E Miller	Lieut Horamajee
Mr Deligmores	Mr Oliver
	Mr McCorkill

FROM MALTA.

Mr and Mrs Logan Home	2nd Lt G L S Ward
Mr G A F Fitzgerald	

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr Morton

FROM ADEN.

Rev and Mrs Gardner	Capt Lanley

THE LIVERPOOL-MELBOURNE TRAGEDIES.

IDENTITY AND CAREER OF THE MURDERER.

LIFE OF CRIME AND DECEPTION.

THE revelations as to the Liverpool and Melbourne papers as to the wife murders fill the home paper. The woman and four children found murdered in the villa at Rainhill proving to be the wife and children of the murderer Williams, who appears to have got rid of them in order that he could marry Miss Mather, whom he subsequently murdered in Australia. The man himself, who has so far been called Williams, is now found to be Frederick Deeming, son of a whitesmith carrying on business in Birkenhead, and to have several brothers now living in Liverpool and Birkenhead.

A ROVING DISPOSITION.

Frederick, it is stated, was always of a roving disposition, and in early life went to see on a sailing vessel as a steward. After visiting various parts of the globe he had returned to Birkenhead in 1880, when he gave his brothers to understand that he had been successful as a mining engineer in Australia. When, after the wedding, he went to Cape Town, he stated that he would send for his wife. He did so, and nothing further was heard of them until about two and a-half years ago, when they returned to this country and settled at Birkenhead. There was no ground for the rumour that the woman was a mulatto or half-caste except that her skin had become tanned by exposure to tropical suns. Deeming had during his absence acquired considerable wealth, but from the fact that London and Australian detectives were soon upon his track, it is likely that their suspicions that he was the perpetrator of several robberies in the colony were well-founded. Be this as it may, Deeming within a few days of the birth of his youngest child thought it expedient to make himself scarce. He thereupon deserted his family, going, it seems, to Beverley, in Yorkshire, and there contracting a bigamous marriage with Miss Helen Matheson, whom he also deserted in a few months' time. The similarity of the names Mather and Matheson is of itself striking, but an even more singular coincidence is that the mother of each of the young ladies bearing those names kept a newspaper and stationery shop. Deeming returned to his Birkenhead wife in April last, but remained with her for a few days only, then disappearing for three months, during which time he travelled in various parts of the country.

A JILTED LOVER'S STORY.

A Liverpool reporter had an interview with a tradesman in that town who courted Mrs. Deeming when a girl, and who was jilted in favour of the man who murdered her. Mrs. Deeming was then Miss Mary James. The tradesman referred to had known the James family for years, and was a frequent visitor at their house in Birkenhead. The man Deeming was a perfect stranger to him until he was introduced to him by the deceased. Deeming even at that time was in the habit of "doing the swell," and Miss James preferring him became engaged to and married the "gentlemanly" stranger at St. Paul's Church, Higher Tranmere. At this time both of Miss James's parents were living. Deeming is described as a short stiff built, lightish little man. The relations of Mr. and Mrs. Deeming at the time they went to live at Rainhill are said to have been of the most friendly description; it being even said that they were a singularly happy married couple. Their children were four as healthy and pony little ones as could be found anywhere, and the entire family appeared to be in circumstances not only of comfort, but of comparative affluence, although Deeming lived in a style far above that of his wife and children.

THE FRAUDS AT HULL.

Deeming, or William, has been fully identified as the man who, under the name of Lawson, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at Hull for obtaining £285 worth of jewellery by false pretences. The circumstances attending the fraud upon Messrs. Reynoldson and Son, jewellers, of Hull, were so exceptional that the Foreign Office took steps to obtain Lawson's detention at Monte Video until the Hull police arrived there and took him into custody. Having taken up his residence in the neighbourhood of Hull, Lawson called at the shop of Messrs. Reynoldson, on February 15, 1890, and conceived an affection for two rings and a bracelet, which were very costly articles. After negotiation, Lawson decided to purchase them, but demanded a month's credit. The firm declined to part with them without a reference, or on certain other conditions. Now came the striking facts of the case. On February 16, the would-be purchaser wrote a letter to the station-master at Southampton and requested him to take care of certain boxes, which would be called for about the 14th of March following. His letter was signed "Deeming," but he added a postscript to which he appended the initials "H. L." On the 15th of March he went to Messrs. Reynoldson's shop—it was Saturday, at about half-past two in the afternoon, when the banks were closed. After some talk about the jewellery, he said he would buy it. The price of the rings was £120, and for this amount he presented a cheque payable on the Yorkshire Banking Company. He did not end only with the act of giving the cheque, but he said to Mr. Reynoldson, "You will not get this cheque this afternoon, but you will get it on Monday morning." On Monday morning Mr. Reynoldson presented the cheque, but it was returned to him marked, "account closed," and he did not get sixpence. On the Saturday afternoon, immediately after buying the two articles, Lawson entered into negotiations about the purchase of the diamond bracelet, and told Mr. Reynoldson he would buy it, but he said, "I cannot draw a cheque for this to-day, but I will give you a cheque dated the 18th of March, because at that time I have a remittance to the Yorkshire Banking Company, and therefore I shall give a cheque at that date," whereupon Mr. Reynoldson parted with the bracelet, price £165, in return for a cheque drawn by Lawson on the Yorkshire Banking Company. This cheque was equally useless, and Messrs. Reynoldson at once gave information to the police. In the meantime Lawson had flown, having taken passage from Southampton to Buenos Ayres.

MORE DIAMONDS.

Mr. J. F. Hilton, goldsmith, of St Helens, states that he knew Deeming very well, as he had called at his place of business perhaps 20 times. He had set three diamonds as a gipsy ring for himself, and five diamonds as a gipsy ring for a lady, besides other work. Mr. Hilton had seen genuine diamonds and gold nuggets and settings of a total value of £200 or £300 in William's possession, and he had produced valuable bracelets.

A BANK NOTE INCIDENT.

On inquiries at Armfield's South Place Hotel, London, it was found that Deeming stayed there a day or two in August last. On the 31st of that month he sent a letter to the proprietor, mentioning the number of a room which he had occupied during his first stay, and asking that it might be reserved for him on his return. Deeming came back on the date mentioned. He is described at the hotel as a man of "flashy bearing." He had a large stock of good clothes, a great deal of heavy luggage, and it was also noticed that among his effects was a military uniform. One of the waiters states that during his brief stay many telegrams passed between Deeming and a lady in the North of England. In one or two of these telegrams he is said to have assured the lady of his safety, and told her not to worry about him. A singular incident has revived the manager's recollection of Deeming. The latter left the hotel on September 7 for the North, and he handed in a telegram at Rugby addressed to the hotel stating that he had left a £10 note on the table in the coffeeroom. An investigation was at once made, and a reply sent that the note could not be found, and that the fullest confidence was felt in the head waiter. Other telegrams and letters followed, Deeming, while expressing his perfect belief in the integrity of the waiter, repeating that he had left the note on the table. It was pointed out that after Deeming had received change for a £10 note and a £20 note, he left the hotel, and, returning before leaving for the train, said nothing about his loss. Eventually Deeming wrote that he was coming to London with his wife and would require rooms for six weeks. This letter closed the correspondence, but it appears that he did not on his next visit to London take his wife to the hotel mentioned, but to one within a few minutes' walk. When at this place he had his luggage once taken to Wapping and subsequently brought back to the hotel. He gave no reason for this, but is said to have insured the luggage before its first removal.

MISS MATHESON'S HONEYMOON.

Miss Matheson was interviewed at Beverley, and gave an interesting account of the honeymoon trip. After the wedding Deeming, who behaved with the greatest kindness, started off with his wife for South of England, staying at Bournemouth and Plymouth for two or three weeks. One morning he suddenly suggested a return to Hull as his account at one bank was overdrawn, and he wished to transfer some of his money. They accordingly returned to the Station Hotel, Hull, on a Friday, and on the next day he and his wife drove over to Beverley. "He was an excellent whip," Miss Matheson says; and in fact this, like everything else that he did, seemed to fit in with his story so aptly that she never doubted his *bona fides*. Arrived at the house they discussed whether they should spend Sunday at Hull or Beverley, and Miss Matheson preferring the former place, "Lawson" acquiesced. They went back to Hull, and that night for the first time he showed her the diamond bracelet which he had obtained from Messrs. Reynoldson and Son. He seemed in perfectly good spirits, and in response to a request that he should give it to his wife then, jocularly remarked, "No, I'll give it to you to-morrow." He ordered the waiter to send in tea to the coffee room for his wife, stating that he was going into the town, but would be back shortly. He never came; all that night she waited at the hotel, and inquiries were instituted by the police to see if anything had befallen this mysterious individual. Nothing could be learned, and the truth came out when the warrant was issued for his arrest at the instance of Messrs. Reynoldson and Son.

"ANOTHER STORY."

Two Liverpool ladies arrived at Rainhill, and proceeded to Dinham Villa with the intention, if possible, of identifying the murdered children. They stated that they had for several years known a man answering in every detail the description published of the man Deeming, and they thought they might be able to identify the eldest girl. Williams passed by the name of Smith, and had various aliases. The lady whose body they sought to identify passed as his wife, but the girl was known to be not theirs. Williams, if the same man as the ladies supposed him to be, was of a hypocritical disposition. He professed to be religiously inclined, but would on the slightest provocation fly into a most violent temper and threaten to kill his wife. The ladies, who on their arrival were not allowed to enter the house, said they had a suspicion that the man they referred to, and whom they had lost sight of for some time, was identified with "Jack the Ripper."

STATEMENTS BY THE MASON.

Ben Young, who in the early part of August assisted Williams in his work of cementing the floor of the large kitchen where the bodies were found in, says that he was engaged by Williams to assist him, and was instructed to mix the cement in the outhouse. He did so, and brought the cement in buckets into the house. The floors of the two kitchens as well as of the passage had originally been flagged with cement beneath. In explanation of his reason for cementing the kitchen, Williams said that Colonel Brookes, for whom he had taken the house, had some valuable carpets, and if they were laid down on the flagged floor the cracks would spoil them. He also said that he was doing the work himself as he wanted exercise. Young says that, to the best of his belief, the flags had not been disturbed. If they had been they had been very skilfully replaced. That they had been so disturbed, and that an immense quantity of cement had been used underneath, there is now, of course, no doubt. The flagging in the passage and smaller kitchen were afterwards cemented by a man named Walter Benson, to whom Williams said that he had had enough of it. He had also, he said, intended to treat the scullery similarly, but he changed his mind, and allowed Pickering. Mrs. Mather's son-in-law, to board it over, after he himself had raised the level of the floor, which previously went down a step, to the level of the passage by filling it in with earth and gravel.

ANOTHER ACCUSATION OF FORGERY.

Deeming, upon his return to this country from South Africa in 1890, formed the subject of the attentions of a firm of private detectives in Liverpool, Messrs. Lucan and Fraser, who were acting upon instructions received from a gentleman residing in the South of England, whose name had been forged by Deeming to some documents in Cape Town. According to the instructions forwarded to Messrs. Lucan and Fraser, Deeming embarked on the steamship Jumna at Suez under the name of Leary, and left the vessel at Southampton. The detectives were, however, unable to find any trace of the man for some considerable time, but in the course of their inquiries found that Mrs. Deeming was residing in Birkenhead. They accordingly waited upon her, but failed to obtain from her any information as to the whereabouts of her husband or the forgery which he was accused of having committed. Eventually the detectives got on their man's track, and managed to follow him to London, where, however, their instructions ceased, and the pursuit was abandoned.

AN INTENDED VICTIM.

While at Rainhill, Deeming was an interested spectator of the proceedings at the last Rainhill Flower Show, and a young lady of blue eyes and very comely appearance struck his fancy. He immediately asked a gentlemen with whom he had some slight acquaintance, and who had been talking to the lady some little time before, to introduce him. This was satisfactorily arranged. Williams then proceeded by a long and elaborate plan to endeavour to make a final conquest. He ascertained where she lived, what her business was, her habits, who were her parents, and having acquired in the most circumstantial manner all the information he required, he put himself continually in her way, and eventually wrote to her, saying that his intentions were of the most honourable nature. On one occasion meeting her in the road he showed his diamonds, but the young lady, who has a temper of her own, and no inconsiderable capacity for diagnosing character, said to Williams, "I am not to be caught with chaff. I neither care for your diamonds nor your rings." Williams invited her to go for a drive, but she told him he was a married man or looked like one, and he, with his usual audacity which has characterised him all through this business, showed her his hands, which, it is believed, were at that time steeped in the blood of his wife and children, saying that he was doing some cementing at home, had to work very hard, and ultimately had been obliged to give up the task and call in a workman to finish the job.

A MARRIAGE FRUSTRATED.

A Dalziell telegram from Sydney says:—The news received from England with reference to the five murders alleged to have been committed by the man "Williams" at Rainhill, in Lancashire, has deepened the sensation already occasioned by the horrible surroundings of the crime at Windsor. It is believed here that Deeming is the right name of the accused. In Sydney, Deeming followed the profession of an engineer until the year 1889, when he absconded on being charged with fraudulent insolvency. Very shortly after the supposed date of the Windsor murder, he became engaged to a lady residing at Bathurst, in New South Wales, and she had reached Melbourne on her way to Western Australia, where the marriage ceremony was to be performed, when the news arrived of his arrest at Perth on the charge on which he will now be tried.

TRIAL OF DEEMING.

The day the mail left the accused was expected to reach Perth in charge of the police. A formal magisterial inquiry would then be held, the accused probably be remanded to Melbourne. Owing to the distance he could not arrive, there, however, for a fortnight. The details cabled from London of discoveries made by the English police at Rainhill have roused the public interest in the case to the utmost intensity, and the further developments are being anxiously awaited. The affair is generally regarded as the most sensational that has ever figured in the annals of Colonial crime.

THE "WORLD'S" INDIAN NOTES.

COLONEL ARDAGH, Lord Landsdowne's Private Secretary, seems likely to arrive in London in the nick of time, as it is an open secret that he has been deputed by his chief to visit England in order to consult with the India Office on many important matters affecting the interests of the Indian Empire. Colonel Ardagh is an officer of exceptional ability. It will be remembered that he was one of those chosen to company Lord Beaconsfield to Berlin in 1878. He was afterwards employed in delimitation work in Bulgaria. His next mission was to the East—again under the Foreign Office—in connection with the Greek difficulty. After doing duty as a soldier in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 and the Soudan Expedition of 1885, he was chosen by Lord Lansdowne as his Private Secretary, and has done duty with him both in Canada and India.

Surgeon-Colonel A. F. Bradshaw has been appointed as Principal Medical Officer of the Bengal Army (vice Surgeon-Major-General W. A. Thomson, who retires on the completion of his extended period of service; whilst Surgeon-Colonel T. N. Hoysted will succeed Sir James Hanbury in medical charge on the Madras side. Both these officers are coming forward for promotion.

PRINCE ERNST OF SAXE-MEININGEN has committed himself to a morganatic marriage with Fraulein Sensen, a singer; and it is announced that this step has been sanctioned by the reigning Duke, his father, who is also married morganatically to his third wife. What makes this matter remarkable is the fact that the Duke's eldest son, Prince Bernard, has only one child, a daughter, born in 1879; and that Prince Ernst, being the Duke's second son, is the next heir to the throne. He consequently makes a great sacrifice by such a marriage. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that a morganatic marriage is as good and binding in Germany as any other, with the exception that the children of such a marriage succeed only to the rank and status of the humbler of the parents. An aunt of the German Empress is so married to Dr. Esmarsch of Kiel.

THE MURDER OF MR. GOWER ROBINSON

THE *New York World* publishes some details of the murder of Mr. Gower Robinson at Yokohama. It says:—Lieutenant Hetherington's shipmate was Lieutenant Almy, son of Admiral Almy, who resides in this city. When seen by the *World* correspondent, Lieutenant Almy said:

"Hetherington has for a long time been one of my most intimate friends. We were in the same class together at the academy, and I have seen a great deal of him since. He is one of the finest fellows I have ever known.

"In personal appearance he is nearly if not quite six feet in height, with broad shoulders and splendid physical development. His complexion is florid and he has thick, sandy-brown hair and a handsome brown moustache. His eyes are blue and kindly in their expression. He was a good student and has always been a model officer. He is a great favorite in the navy, though one of the quietest men I ever new.

"His action in this affair is utterly incomprehensible to me except upon the theory that the provocation was most aggravating and his proof of Robinson's villainy beyond question. He is one of the coolest men under all circumstances, and never loses his head in an emergency." Robinson was a gay young man. Several naval officers now attached in Washington met George Gower Robinson while stationed in Japanese waters. He was a gay young man about town in Yokohama. From his father, who emigrated from England and established a banking house, he inherited a small fortune which gave him an influential standing. His mother, who was an Italian, was noted for her beauty. He was educated in England and was something of a linguist. He spoke French, German and Japanese. He was a member of the English, German and American clubs. An old officer of the Richmond, who knew something of Robinson's life and his characteristics, said:—

Robinson was a gay sort of fellow who always had a love affair on. In this country he would have had the reputation of being a man of the world, as the phrase is understood here. I met him on a number of occasions about ten years ago. He entertained the officers of the vessel, and I believe he dined with us aboard ship several times. He had what might be called a handsome face and sported a mostache which was curled to very fine points. His face was almost feminine in its lack of strength. He parted his hair in the middle and brushed it upon both sides until it looked as if it had been arranged by a ladies hairdresser. But his facial appearance was deceptive. He was as strong as an athlete. He rode in many of the club races and was noted as quite a horseman. He was a great favorite with the ladies in the English and American colonies. It is not difficult to imagine him being mixed up in just such a scrape as this. His manner was captivating. He had a fine house and good horses. He lived alone and led the gayest sort of life. He told us of several little 'affairs' in which he had figured, and seemed to delight in spreading the impression that he had not related half of his escapades. He apparently has continued his mode of life since I knew him, and the shooting might have been expected as an ending to such a career."

HETHERINGTON WILL GET FULL JUSTICE.

The probable fate of Lieutenant Hetherington is the subject of much solicitude among his friends and fellow-officers here. Under the stipulations of our treaty with Japan, he will be tried by an American Consular Court. The organization and jurisdiction of this court were described by Secretary Blaine in a diplomatic note to the British Minister, Sir Edward Thornton, under date of June 3, 1881, as follows:

"When commercial relations and general intercourse were opened to foreign nations and extended by the liberality of the Chinese and Japanese Empires, it became evident that the seamen and citizens of these foreign powers could not safely be subjected to the local authorities. The arbitrary jurisdiction of their testimony, the extreme and cruel punishments inflicted even for comparatively slight offences, the difficulty of language and the utter incompatibility of habits of thought on legal and moral questions, made it impossible to trust the persons, the property and the lives of our own people to such a jurisdiction. This was recognised by the Governments of China and Japan, and they consented to transfer the necessary judicial authority which in their own territory would otherwise unquestionably have been exclusive, to the consular officers of such foreign powers as were willing to negotiate treaties to that effect. By article 4, of the treaty of Simoda 1857, and article 6 of the treaty of Yeddo, 1858, both negotiated by the same Minister, it is provided that 'American committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul-General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws,' and 'American committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in Americans consular courts, and when guilty shall be punished according to American law,' thus providing for the trial of all offences committed by Americans in Japan by the consular courts of the United States.

"The same principle, as I understand, is secured by treaty to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty."

Lieut. Hetherington's friends are therefore, assured that he will receive full justice.

THE INDIAN BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

IN the Court of Appeal, on March 17, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Fry and Lopes, the case of Nash *vs.* Ali Khan (breach of promise) came up for hearing.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Florence Victoria Nash, a young lady 17 years of age, the daughter of a lodging-house keeper in Talbot-road, Bayswater, against the defendant, who was said to be an Indian prince, 35 years of age. It appeared that the plaintiff's sister was engaged to another Indian gentleman, who introduced the defendant to the plaintiff last July. The parties became very intimate, and according to the plaintiff's case, in September the defendant, in the presence of his friend, made an offer of marriage, which she accepted. The parties were in the habit of going to music halls and other places of amusement, and remaining out late at night together, and according to the plaintiff's account, the defendant seduced her at an hotel in Leicester-square. They subsequently went to Brighton and other places together, but the defendant had repudiated the idea of marrying her, stating that he had already a wife in India. The plaintiff said that the defendant had assured her that he had £1,000 a year from the Indian Government and had a palace and great estates in India. At the trial before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, the evidence of a witness on behalf of the plaintiff was rejected by the learned judge, on the ground that the witness could not say what form of oath was binding on his conscience, but he promised to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and "no humbug about it," if he was allowed to give evidence. The learned judge, thinking that he was not a witness who brought himself within the terms of the Act substituting an affirmation for an oath, refused to allow him to be examined. The defendant's friend, who had introduced him to the plaintiff, and also a witness for the plaintiff, arrived in court too late to give evidence. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. The plaintiff now sought for a new trial.—Mr. Winch, Q. C., and Mr. Rose-Innes appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kemp, Q.C., Mr. Chitty, and Mr. R. V. Bankes for the defendant.—The ground upon which the plaintiff asked for a new trial was the non-reception of the evidence of the two Indian gentleman above referred to.—Their lordships now, without calling upon counsel for the defendant, dismissed the appeal.—The Master of the Rolls said that undoubtedly the mother had acted most foolishly in allowing her daughter, whether she was engaged to be married or not, to stop out late at night with the defendant, and to go to Brighton with him. Doubtless she had done so in the hope that her daughter would become an Indian princess—and a nice life the daughter would have had, if that had happened. Very probably the defendant had acted in a most improper manner, but the jury had taken the view that this was one of those sad cases of the seducing of a young girl without a promise of marriage, of which there were so many hundred instances continually occurring.—The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

FOR nearly forty years (says the *World*) *Punch* has been regularly taken in at the Prussian royal palaces in Berlin and Potsdam. The Emperor William has just issued a private order that *Punch* is to be struck off the list of the journals which are supplied to him; and the Empress Frederick, Prince Henry of Prussia, and all the members of the royal family, who are in the habit of reading English journals, have been desired by their autocratic relation to discontinue the obnoxious periodical. It is understood at Berlin that the Emperor's wrath has been excited by some jocular allusions to his Majesty's oratorical indiscretions which recently appeared in *Punch*.

THE Pope has sent a mosaic picture to the Shah of Persia, in recognition of his protection of the Christian sects in Persia.

"GENERAL" BOOTH REFUSED A HEARING.

THE Salvation Army invited 3,000 "dossers" and exciminals to meet at the old Grecian Theatre, City-road, on March 11, to hear an explanation of the progress of "General" Booth's social scheme both at home and abroad. Long before the doors were opened at half-past seven they were beset by a strange and motley crowd. All swarmed in at the appointed hour, receiving as they went in a meat-pie. The "General's" entry on the platform was greeted with loud cheers, succeeded by some little "booing." "Adjutant" Keats came to the front of the platform to sing a solo and was greeted with "booing." Nothing daunted, he exclaimed, "No, my lads, you've got the wrong keynote. I'll give you the keynote." His song described the "General's" tour, and had a refrain of "Over there," to which tune dossers fitted their own ribald words. The active malcontents were, it is stated, few in number, and were congregated at the back of the hall. The "General's" rising was the signal for loud cheers and hisses, and cries of "Hallelujah!" He began: "Now, my dear friends, I shall soon know whether you want to hear me speak or not. (Interruption.) I am quite certain that by far the largest portion of the audience have come to hear me." Booing and uproar stopped the speech, and the whistles with which the officers of the army are accustomed to call for attention were powerless. (There were cries of "We have come here to get something to eat," "We want something to drink," and "Chuck him out.") He wanted to put them on the land. (A voice: "Without any wages," "Go it, old sweater," and cheers.) He wanted to tell them of the plan he laid down twelve months ago for their benefit. ("For your own benefit," and laughter.) It would be better to hear what he had to say before they criticised. All the scheme was for their benefit, but it was impossible to help them without their own co-operation. He was doing all he could, and if his friends at the back were not satisfied, he wished they would tell him how he had wronged them. He would persevere with his scheme in spite of all opposition. Here a man pushed to the platform, and made a number of incoherent charges against the Salvation Army. He shouted that they had been promised food, but after walking three or four miles, they only received a dry crust. After the "General" had threatened to have him locked up, the man retired heaping maledictions on the heads of everybody. "General" Booth proceeding, said he had set up in business on their behalf, and raised the capital. (At this point the uproar became so great that the police were fetched, and several of the ringleaders of the disturbance were marched out of the hall.) Continuing, the "General" said he could not understand the obstruction, nor their refusing to hear him. (Cries of, "We want something to eat," and, "We want to know where all the money is gone to.") He supposed the persons who made those remarks had had some of it. Somebody had said something about sweating and wood-chopping.—(cheers)—and he was surprised that his friends did not understand his intentions. He gave the workers all the profits they made, if any, or it went towards the general scheme, and he did not personally benefit from it in any way. Something like £90,000 had already been spent, and they were prepared to do more. ("For your own pocket.") He could not accept the opposition as the feeling of the great bulk of the meeting—(cheers)—and he would reserve further remarks for a future occasion. The "General" then resumed his seat, and as it was useless to prolong the meeting, the proceedings were abruptly closed with the singing of the Doxology in considerable confusion.

According to the *Standard's* account of the meeting several "soldiers" having stationed themselves close around, the "General," whose face was white with fear, left, the building.

At Steinway Hall, on March 16, "Commissioner" Booth-Tucker described, before a large audience, his ten years' experience in India as a missionary. He urged that the only effective way of converting the native races in that vast country was by adopting the methods successfully pursued by the Salvation Army Officers, who dressed and ate exactly like the poor natives, shared there modes of life however hard at first they might prove to Europeans, and sought in every practical way to convince the Hindu of their sincerity. As a *fakir* he endured the life led by a *fakir*, and in his wanderings met with the greatest kindness and hospitality from the Mahomedans. As one of the youngest missionary societies at work in our great Eastern dependency the Salvation Army was one of the most successful.

THE GUELPH FUND.

THE question of the Guelph Fund, which has for so long formed a difficulty in Prussian politics, has been at length happily settled. The Berlin *Reichsanzeiger* of March 12 published a rescript, under the Emperor's sign-manual, and countersigned by Count Caprivi, restoring the fund to the Duke of Cumberland. The Rescript says:—"In communicating to the Ministry of State the enclosed letter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, dated the 10th of March of this year, I inform it that I consider the moment has arrived to cancel the sequestration of the property of the late King George, ordered by the Rescript of the 2nd of March, 1893. I await the proposals of my Ministry of State as regards the carrying out of this measure." The letter of the Duke referred to in the above Rescript is dated the 10th of March, and runs as follows:—"Most Illustrious, Great, and Mighty Emperor and King, dear Cousin and Brother,—As I have reason to suppose that it is in accordance with your Imperial and Royal Majesty's own wishes to see realised the amicable adjustment of differences which are pending with regard to the enactment of the treaty, which was concluded on the 29th September, 1867 about the property of my late father, between the latter and his late Majesty King William of Prussia, afterwads German Emperor William I., I do not hesitate to request your Majesty kindly to submit this matter to your gracious consideration. I gladly take advantage of this opportunity to declare again, as I have already done, that any undertaking which might disturb or threaten the peace of the German Empire and the States belonging to it lies far from my intentions. As a German Furst, I love my German Fatherland faithfully and sincerely and I would never—this I assure your Imperial and Royal Majesty most expressly—knowingly cause or approve any undertaking hostile to your Majesty or the German Empire directly or indirectly set on foot or promoted by means at present at my disposal, or to be later in my possession. With all the more confidence I think I may be allowed to indulge the hope that your Majesty will no longer feel yourself prevented from having the above-mentioned treaty carried out. With the assurance of highest esteem and friendship, I remain, your Imperial and Royal Majesty's friendly cousin and brother, Ernest August." This letter is regarded in Berlin as practically an abandonment of his claim to the throne of Hanover. It is considered possible that the Duke would not accept the throne of Brunswick even if it were offered to him. The change which had been brought about in the attitude of the Duke of Cumberland is attributed in Germany to the influence of the Duke's uncle, the Grand Duke of Oldenburg. It would be more true to say, (the *Times* Berlin correspondent writes) that all the duke's relations and friends in England, in Russia, at Vienna, and at the small German Courts joined in urging upon him not to throw away his last chance of recovering the private fortune of his father.

An interesting fact in the history of the Guelph Fund has just come to light here, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. The late King George of Hanover in his will bequeathed to Queen Victoria a legacy of 1,000,000 thalers, or some £150,000, and a like amount to each of Her Majesty's daughters, the legacies to be paid out of the Guelph Fund. This, however, having been confiscated by Prussia, Prince Bismarck refused to allow the bequest to be paid. Now, however, that the Hanover property has been released by the Emperor, Queen Victoria and her daughters will no doubt obtain the amount due to them.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

AT a meeting, in the Town Hall, Portsmouth, on March 15, in denunciation of the opium traffic in India and China, Sir J. Pease, M.P., who was in the chair, contended that the financial question was a mere bagatelle, and he suggested that the Home Government should grant temporary help to India to recoup that country for the monetary loss which would be sustained by the prohibition of the cultivation of opium. After hearing Miss Soonderbai Powar, a delegate from the women of India, the meeting resolved to memorialise the Government in favour of the prohibition of the growth, manufacture, and sale of opium by the Indian Government and of its exportation to China.

AN enthusiastic reception was given to the steamship, Indiana, despatched by the Philadelphia Relief Committee, on its arrival at Libau, on March 16, with grain and other food stuffs for the famine stricken Russian peasants.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE PADDY TAX.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, March 14, in answer to Mr. Schwann, Baron H. de Worms said: The Secretary of State has informed the Governor of Ceylon that, in his opinion, the time has arrived for abolishing the paddy tax, but that he does not suggest any interference, under existing circumstances, with the import duties on rice, nor the imposition of a general land tax. It does not appear to be necessary to do more than make certain comparatively slight additions to existing imposts in order to make up for the loss of the paddy tax, and the Secretary of State has referred this branch of the question to the Governor and Legislative Council for a further expression of their views.

AN INDIAN VETERAN.

Replying to Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. Curzon said the Secretary for India regretted to hear that Michael Shanahan, who served in Afghanistan in 1842 and also in the Scinde War, and took his discharge from the army in 1846 after completing his first term of service, was now in the Woolwich Union workhouse with a broken thigh. Part of the prize-money due to him for the Scinde campaign had been handed over to his brigade officer to pay to him in 1848, and the rest in 1852. Mr. A. O'Connor said the man had never received his share of the prize-money, and asked whether, under these circumstances, the India Office would make some provision for him. Mr. Curzon asked the hon. member to furnish him with the evidence on which he based his statement.

SCARCITY IN INDIA.

Mr. Macneill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India had been directed to the telegram in the *Times* of Monday, from the special correspondent in Calcutta, that the reports from all the districts threatened with famine, except Rajpootana, were to the effect that the prospects were unchange, and distress was slowly increasing; would the Under-Secretary for India state to the House the results of any communications between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy on the subject; and when would he lay upon the table the various despatches of the Viceroy, which he promised last Thursday should be submitted to the House at an early date. Mr. Curzon: The Secretary of State has seen the telegram referred to. I explained on Thursday, on the motion for the adjournment, that no improvement could be looked for till the rains in June, and that the Government of India had made the necessary arrangements for relieving distress. The Secretary of State has received no information of a later date than that given on Thursday. The periodical telegrams received from India are communicated to the newspapers as soon as received. The despatch from the Government of India promised on Thursday will be laid on the table to-day.

A BURMA-CHINA RAILWAY.

THE following correspondence has taken place between the Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce and Lord Cross:—

Blackburn and District Chamber of Commerce,
6, Richmond Terrace, Blackburn, Feb. 8, 1892.

To the Right Hon. Viscount Cross, G. C. B.

My Lord,—My Chamber desires me to call your lordship's attention to the importance of speedy action being taken by the Government of India towards ascertaining, by exploration and survey carried out by railway engineers, the best route for the construction of a railway from a Burmese seaport to open up the Cis-Salween and Trans-Salween Shan States, Northern Siam, and South-West China to our trade, because it is highly important for the fostering of British trade and the spread of our industries that this railway should be taken in hand and completed with the least possible delay. Its necessity from a political and administrative point of view must be evident to your lordship and to the Government of India. For the last sixty years our industrial and commercial classes have eagerly looked forward to the development of these promising markets by the construction of improved means of communication with the Burmese seaports; and the advisability of connecting Burma with China by railway has frequently been pressed upon the notice of her Majesty's Government by the leading Chamber of Commerce of this kingdom. The statesmen approached on this subject have always recognised the importance of the early construction of this great work; and the delay in its commencement has been due to political difficulties, arising through part of its path lying in foreign territory. These difficulties having been removed by the annexation of Upper Burma and its Shan States, the opportunity for the rapid construction of this railway, which will open vast markets to our trade and enable British merchants to compete with the French on favourable terms, can be taken advantage of without further delay. The French route *via* the Red River into South-West China has been purposely closed against the entrance of British and British-Indian manufactures by the imposition of prohibitive tariffs at the French ports in Tonquin. It is therefore all the more necessary that early action be taken to open up British railway communication with China in order that our merchandise may be conveyed into its south-west provinces without passing through the territory of the French.

In connection with the suggested explorations and surveys, my Chamber wishes me to point out the desirability of selecting the China terminus of the railway at the most convenient point for tapping the trade of the country and giving British merchants all possible advantages in their commercial struggle with the French for the trade of these regions. A glance at a map will show the advantageous position of the Chinese frontier town of Saumao for the northern terminus of the Burma-China railway. Saumao lies half-way between the Kunlon ferry and the Franco-Chinese treaty post of Meng-tzu, and is equidistant from Meng-tzu, Tali-fu, and Yunnan-fu.

It is, therefore, far better placed than the Kunlon ferry as a terminus for the railway, both for attracting the trade of Yunnan and for competing with the French.

My Chamber desires me, likewise, to point out to your lordship that if the projected Burma-China railway is aligned from Rangoon or Martaban *via* Karennee and the British Shan States to Saumao, it would have the further advantages of developing the trade of Karennee and the Cis-Salween and Trans-Salween British Shan States, and of a connection near Kaing Hsen (Chieng Sen) with the Siamese main line which has been recently surveyed by British engineers for the King of Siam, and is intended to extend from Bangkok, the capital of Siam, to Kiang Hsen. Such a connection would tend to greatly increase British commerce, and would add considerably to the remunerative prospects of the proposed railway.

The importance of a Burma-China railway for the expansion of British trade and the growth of British industries is so vast that my Chamber considers no reasonable expense should be spared and no further delay allowed in its construction. Lord Dufferin, when Viceroy of India, was so convinced of the importance of the connection that he publicly declared that:—"Before no very distant date I prophesy that our chief means of communication with China will be either through the north or east of Burma."—I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY HARRISON, President.

In reply to the above, Mr. Henry Harrison, J.P., president of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, has received the following communication:—

India Office, Whitehall, S.W., March 1, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Feb. 8, giving cover to the views of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce in respect to the connection of Burma with South-West China by means of a railway from the Burmese railway system to the Chinese frontier town of Saumao. In reply, I am directed to say that a copy of your letter has been forwarded for the information of the Government of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

MESSRS. MURRIETA AND COMPANY

WHEN Mr. Justice Chitty took his seat in the Court of Chancery on March 16, Mr. Palmer, Q.C., referred to the application for a receiver of C. de Murrieta and Co. He said he represented the Debenture Corporation, who held £150,000 of the £1,000,000 debentures. All the necessary notices, &c., had been served. The outstanding liabilities of the defendant company amounted to £4,300,000. The learned counsel suggested that Mr. Henry Deever and Mr. John Annan should be appointed receivers and managers, with powers to act for a period of six months. Mr. Bryne, Q.C., appeared for the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation (Limited), who joined in the application in their capacity as trustees, and expressed his concurrence with what had been said. A junior counsel on behalf of C. de Murrieta and Co. said that the company would not offer any opposition. Mr. Justice Chitty thereupon made the order to hold good for six months, on the usual undertaking being entered into with respect to security for costs. The Murrieta company was registered to take over the business of merchants and bankers of the same name on March 21, 1891. The original firm was established in 1844.

OUTRAGE ON ENGLISHMEN IN PARIS.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Standard* has seen Mr. Purdie, a member of the University of Cambridge, who, with his brother, a lad of about fourteen years, has been subjected to extraordinary treatment not only by the police of Paris, but also by higher officials, whose negligence in this case is incomprehensible. On Sunday (March 6) Mr. Purdie was at the Auteuil Races with his brother, when a woman in the crowd turned round upon him and, pointing him out to a policeman, declared: "These are the two rogues who stole my purse." The police arrested the supposed offenders, who were hurried off the course to spend the night in the lock-up of a neighbouring police-station. Mr. Purdie informed the officer in charge that he was staying at the Grand Hotel, where, among other papers establishing his identity and position in society, the police would find a cheque-book, proving that he was a man of means. Mr. Purdie's statement was completely ignored, and he was on Monday marched through the street's of Paris to the Central Police Depot handcuffed to another prisoner, his younger brother being treated in the same way. Not till the 10th was he questioned by anyone, and to his renewed request that someone should be sent to the Grand Hotel no attention was paid. No inquiries were made by the police or by the judicial authorities, and Mr. Purdie and his brother were again locked up. Fortunately Mr. Purdie was permitted to write to England; his friends communicated with the English Government, and a despatch from Lord Salisbury concerning him was received at the British Embassy yesterday. Meanwhile, the news of Mr. Purdie's arrest had already reached the Embassy, and steps had been taken to procure his release. At last, after four days and nights in prison, Mr. Purdie and his brother were provisionally released. In describing the treatment to which he was subjected, Mr. Purdie complains that not

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—March 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W N Porter, B
Mr C S Mills, B
Maj-Gen C A Goodfellow, VC, RE
Col G S Hills, ISC
Maj R F Moore, RE
Maj T H Eyre, ISC
Capt E S Brooke, RA
Capt A W Lyster, ISC
Capt A E W Whistler, ISC
Capt F H Kelly, RE
Lieut E J Lugard, ISC
Lieut H F Head, RA
Lieut F C Laing, ISC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Sir C H T Crosthwaite, KCSI, BCS, till April 4, and then to return
Mr A Christie, BCS, 6 mos
Mr G A St B Browne, 6 mos
Mr E H French, B, 5 mos
Mr J N D La Touche, B, 4 mos
Mr J C Mills, B, 6 mos
Mr S Macdonald, Bo, till Aug 7
Mr J D Fergusson, Bo, 2 mos
Mr Narsindas Notarum, Bo, 3 mos
Col Sir J W McQueen, KCB, BSC, till April 4
Capt J O S Fayrer, BSC, till Oct 31
Capt R S Alexander, BSC, 6 mos
Lieut W W Warner, SC, 6 days
Lieut R C O'Creagh, BSC, 5 days
Br-Surg Lieut-Col L C Nanney, M, 169 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Capt A W T Radcliffe, BSC
Lieut J M Holmes, BSC
Mr T E Barcroft, B
Mr H C Shurr, B
Mr H H Gahan, M

INDIA OFFICE, March 10, 1892.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

March 15.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and of admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels—Majors W Hill, W C Black, C A Cresswell, and W H Salmon.

Captains to be Majors—Col. in the Army N R Stewart, T. H. Eyre, A W D Campbell, C S Wheler, Brevet Maj. E G Barrow, A Smith, M C Cooke-Collis, Brevet Maj. C F Gambier, W S Hewett, F G L Mainwaring, A B Mein, M I Gibbs, C M Fitzgerald, A C Buny, W G Mansel and C H Des Voeux.

Lieutenants to be Captains—P Malcolm, C M Dallas, E P Wood, F C Rynd, A T Young, C R Keats, A B Mayne, S H Goodfrey, C M Ducat, C G Nurse, P J Gordon, C E Johnson, F C Colomb, R M Reiney, F V Whittall, S H B Hobbs, H A Browing, A L Phillips, R A Dawson, L Herbert, H Trevor, C M Sales, R H D Thring, G W Rawlins, A B C Williams, W A Cuppage, J O S Fayrer, K Chesney, C A Kemball, W J Peyton, C M G, H S Hazelgrove, G R Row, F T Willlam, H L Dodgson, A A J Johnstone, L C H Stainforth, F O'Anderson, G N Caulfield, L W Shakespear, J Jones, A A Graves, and A T H Newnham.

To be Lieutenant—Lieut. R B B Howe, from the Shropshire Light Infantry, dated March 29, 1890, but to rank from December 3, 1886; Lieut W N Evans, from the 21st Hussars, dated April 21, 1890, but to rank from Nov 6, 1889; Lieut H E Hitchins, from the West Yorkshire Regt, dated May 6, 1890, but to rank from Dec 2, 1882; Lieut A Limond, from the West Yorkshire Regt, dated March 28, 1890, but to rank from Dec 2, 1889; Lieut T E Scott, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated April 17, 1890, but to rank from Dec 19, 1889; Sec Lieut H C Sandford, from the Royal Artillery; Lieut F A Jacques, from the North Lancashire Regt, dated Sept 6, 1890, but to rank from March 22, 1890; Lieut B C Waterfield, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers, dated October 10, 1890, but to rank from April 14, 1890; Sec Lieut E F Hood, from the South Wales Borderers; Sec Lieut E C Bayley, from the Scottish Rifles.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

A commission is conferred on the undermentioned Senior Apothecary under the terms of the Royal Warrant of July 19, 1890 :—Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, C Thipthorp, dated July 19, 1890, but to rank as Honorary Lieut from March 21, 1889.

The undermentioned Senior Apothecaries, Second Grade, will rank as Honorary Lieuts from the following dates, instead of those given in the "London Gazette" of Nov. 21, 1890 :—C M Anfosso (since deceased), Dec 22, 1889; J I Laffrey, Jan. 11, 1890; G E King, Feb 8, 1890; J Chadwick, Aug 28, 1890.

The promotion of Apotheeary, First Grade, E Trutwein to be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut, notified in the "London Gazette" of Dec 12, 1890, is post-dated to Oct 14, 1890.

The promotion of Apothecary, First Grade, C Trutwein (since deceased) to be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieut, notified in the "London Gazette" of Dec 12, 1890, is cancelled.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List :—Capt R H C Tufnell, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers :—

Indian Staff Corps—Lieut-Col F H Blanshard.

Bengal Infantry—Col H O Cumberlege; Col R O Vyvan.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer :—Lieut L Capo Ludlow, Indian Staff Corps.

The following appointment to the Staff has been made by the Government of Madras :—Maj H B Jeffreys, R A, to be Asst Adjt-Gen, Madras Establishment, vice Lieut-Col A G B Ternan, vacated.

The following apointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India :—Capt G W W Savile, Middlesex Regt., to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen H Anderson, C B, Commanding a District of the Bombay Army.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

AN officer writes to me from Lucknow :—

I trust you will allow me a little space to express my disgust at that abominable institution "sea-kit." Two men in my own company—men who I know to be steady and respectable—have just come out in a draft from England, and have had scarcely any pay for the last month. Is not the insufficiency of food, the dirt and discomfort between roasting decks, a trial hard enough, without the cutting of pay upon arrival?

The "sea-kit" is one of the frauds on the soldier, which the Wantage Committee, following in the footsteps of *Truth*, most decisively condemned. Are we really to understand, as the speeches on the Army Estimates seem to imply, that War Ministers, present, past, and future, absolutely decline to move hand or foot to put an end to this system?

Many queer things happen, I suspect, in the Native Indian States under British Protection. At Indore not long since, the chaplain, seeing that certain high British officials had their gardens and tennis-grounds kept in order free of cost by gaol labour, asked for the use of some of this same labour for the church enclosure and cemetry. His request, however, was refused. I do not in the least understand why the private grounds of highlypaid officials should be kept up at the public cost—that is what it comes to. But if Government officials have a right to this accommodation there can be no good reason for denying it to the Church, and still less to the cemetery which is a public institution at the service of all classes and creeds.

In the same State there are certain river boats which appear to be reserved exclusively for the accommodation of European residents. This flotilla to the best of my information and belief is supported out of a fund formed by taxes on the traders and shopkeepers in the bazaar, or business part of the residency. But why these worthy natives should supply boats for the use of the English who condescend to dwell among them, I do not perceive. On some similar principle, the Maharajah places certain horses and carriages at the disposal of the political officers. Although called "Durbar carriages," I am told that it is just as common to see these vehicles used for taking the ladies of the family for their evening airing as to see an English functionary making an official visit in them. I have always understood that the Indian Government is very strict on the subject of gifts and favours from native princes to its representatives, but possibly special dispensations in this respect are granted to favoured personages or places.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd April, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	3	13	5 p.m.	21	19
Teheran	2	10	21 p.m.	1	35
Suez	3	12	35 p.m.	1	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd April, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	—	1
" Kurrachee	..	5	—	1
" Madras	..	15	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 2.

10 p.m. .. .. 81·8

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

6 a.m. .. .. 79·4
10 a.m. .. .. 86·0
2 p.m. .. .. 87·4
4 p.m. .. .. 86·6

SUSPENSION OF A ST. PETERSBURG BANK.

THE well-known banker, Mr. J. E. Gunzburg, suspended payment at St. Petersburg on March 15. It is, however, hoped in financial circles that an arrangement will be effected whereby the creditors of the bank will be paidin full. The liabilities are set down at six million roubles. Few of the creditors, it is believed, belong to St. Petersburg, the majority being in Berlin and Paris.

In Berlin the news of the failure caused an immediate fall in all securities. It is generally anticipated (the *Times* correspondent says) that the decline will be much greater in a day or two, when the full significance of this failure of the greatest Jewish bank in Russia becomes known.

The Gunzburg Bank was founded during the Crimean war by J. E. Gunzburg, who amassed a fortune through his sales of brandy and spirits to the Russian troops. This personage received the title of Baron, and when he died the management of the firm passed into the hands of his son, Baron Horace von Gunzburg, who, however, cared little for business, being a scholar specially addicted to the study of the Talmud, and also a philanthropist devoted to the interests of his co-religionists. As Baron Horace von Gunzburg wished to lead a retired life, the active management of the firm devolved on one of the partners, Herr Adolph Grube, who at once embarked on very large speculations. The magnitude of the bill-discounting operations carried on between the firm of Gunzburg and that of MM. Warburg, of Hamburg, has for some years past excited considerable attention. However, the credit of the Gunzburg firm remained good, and was largely assisted by brilliant marriages contracted by the daughters of the house of Gunzburg with the Sassoons in England, and with the Gutmans, who are the wealthiest ironmasters in Austria. A son of Baron Horace, Baron David von Gunzburg, presided over the Paris branch of the bank, and the failure of the firm is ascribed in a measure to be very bold speculations in which this gentleman indulged. He is said to have been very anxious to develope the friendly political relations between Russia and France, but in struggling towards this object he obtained more political than financial credit, for his branch of the bank, never acquired a firm foothold on the Paris Bourse. The failure of Gunzburg is also attributed in part to the expulsion of Jews from Russia, for all the well-to-do Russian Jews who banked at the house had to close their accounts as soon as the era of perecutions and exiles set in. The firm professes to have assets that will clear off its liabilities—namely, house property in St. Petersburg, gold-mines in the Ural, and shares in a great many flourishing companies.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, March 11.

THE undermentioned Gent. Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec. Lieuts :—

1st Dragoon Guards—F H Fernie, in succession to Lieut S B Smith, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards—W. B. Bindloss, in succession to Lieut J W Whitle, resigned.

3rd Dragoon Guards—W E D Goff on augmentation.

7th Dragoon Guards—R. Sparrow, in succession to Lieut B R Dietz, placed on temporary half-pay. M F Gage, (Honorary Queen's Cadet), in succession to Lieut H S Follett, promoted.

11th Hussars—M Jones, in succession to Lieut B Combe, promoted. R S W Jackson, in succession to Lieut E S E Harrison, promoted.

13th Hussars—A Symons, vice H Tarn, resigned.

16th Lancers—R W D Bellow, in succession to Lieut E de G Beaumont, promoted.

18th Hussars—J L Wood, vice H J T Stewart deceased; W R P Stapleton-Cotton, in succession to Lieut H A F C F C Greville, promoted.

Grenadier Guards—G L Bonham, in succession to Lieut T H H Bradford-Atkinson, promoted.

Scotch Guards—J Thorpe, vice F L Adams, seconded

LINE BATTALIONS.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut F G C M Morgan, from the Royal Anglesey Engineer Militia, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut G H Grant promoted.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut A A James, from the 3rd Batt, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), to be Sec Lieut, vice E T Carwithen, seconded.

The Durham Light Infantry—Sec Lieut H C Oakes, from the 3rd Batt, the York and Lancaster Regt, to be Sec Lieut, vice D C Young, seconded.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The undermentioned Gent Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieuts :—J E Gough (Honorary Queen's India Cadet) in succession to Lieut E M Woodhouse promoted : G B Gostling, vice R M Green, deceased; G Paley, in succession to Lieut H C Petre, promoted; H F Darell, in succession to Lieut W G Pigott, promoted; G H Morris, in succession to Lieut W V Eccles, promoted; and B A T Kerr Pearse, in succession to Lieut A G Ferguson, promoted.

Col A H Luck, from Lieut-Col half pay to be Col, to command the 51st (the King's Own Yorkshire Lt In) and 65th (the York and Lancaster Regt) Regimental Districts, vice Col W Byam, C B, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

The Durham Light Infantry—Qrmstr, and Hon. Lieut. J. A. Parkes, from the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be Qmstr., vice Hon. Lieut. J. W. Byrne deceased.

STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. C. M. Clark, C.B., now a Maj.-Gen. on the Staff Commanding an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, to be Deputy Adjt.-Gen to the Forces, vice Maj.-Gen. G. Clerk, C.B.

Maj. the Hon. F. W. Stopford, Grenadier Guards, to be a Deputy Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. at Headquarters, vice Lieut.-Col. A. E. W. Goldsmid, who is placed on half-pay on the expiration of his period of service in that appointment.

Major-Gen G Clerk, C B, now Deputy Adjt-Gen to the Forces to be a Maj-Gen on the staff to command the troops in the Belfast district, vice Maj-Gen S M Wiseman-Clarke, C B, whose period of the service in that appointment is about to expire.

Maj-Gen P S Lord Methuen, C B, C M G, to be a Maj-Gen on the Staff to command the troops in the home district, vice Maj-Gen P Smith, C B, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Maj-Gen J N Crealock, C B, to be a Maj-Gen on the Staff to command an infantry brigade at Aldershot vice Maj-Gen C M Clarke, C B.

Capt W C Smithson, 13th Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to Gen the Right Hon Viscount Wolseley, K P, G C B, G C M G, Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

Capt L G Drummond, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen P S Lord Methuen, C B, C M G.

Lieut C J Clerk, 21st Hussars, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir F N Broome, K C M G, Governor and Com-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago.

Lieut Milner, Scots Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Hon the Earl of Kintore, G C M G, Governor and Com-in-Chief of South Australia.

Capt H T Hall, 4th Batt, the Connaught Rangers, to be Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir H A Blake, K C M G, Capt-Gen and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Capt W C Saville, Royal Artillery, from Asst to Director of Artillery at Head-quarters, to be a Second Class Asst-Insptr, vice Lieut-Col C W Konnaway, half-pay, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

Chaplain's Department.—The Rev H. Little, B A, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Fourth Class, dated May 31, 1890, such ante-date not to reckon towards promotion, precedence, or increase of pay prior to Feb 25, 1891, and not to carry back allowances.

Medical Staff—Surgn-Lieut Col H J O'Brien, M B, to be Brigade-Surg Lieut Col, vice R Collins, M B, retired.

The undermentioned Surg-Majors, Medical Staff Corps, to be Qrmrs. with the honorary rank of Lieut :—H Lockhart, vice Hon Capt R Gordon, deceased; G J Lane, vice Hon Capt H S Webb, retired.

Army Pay Department—Staff Pymsr and Hon Lieut Col G J C Whittington to be Chief Pymstr with the honorary rank of Col, vice Hon Col A S Murry, deceased; Staff Pymstr and Hon Maj J F Mosse retires on retired pay. The undermentioned Pymstrs and Hon Majs to be Staff Pymstr :—R R B Ternan, vice Hon Lieut-Col G. J. C. Whittington, W Howard, vice Hon Maj C H Sanford retired; T C Dempster, vice Hon Maj J F Mosse, Capt R D Longe, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Paymaster.

Half-pay—Maj the Hon J. Pleydell-Bouverie from 17th Lancers, to be Lieut-Col.

Commander.—C F Oldham, to Boadicea, additional, for charge of Marine Survey in India (March 15).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR :—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, BOMBAY, *4th Feb.*, 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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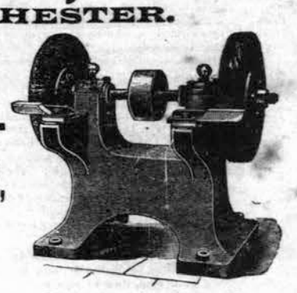

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